# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## THE TREASURY.

### Report of General Spinner for the Year Ending June 30, 1868.

### The Receipts and Expenditures of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—General Spinner, United States Treasurer, finished his annual report several days ago, and the same has been submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The report is of greater length than usual, and contains extended statements of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. The report exhibits the transactions of the main office in this city and of the various branches of the Treasury by or through which money has been received or disbursed. It also shows the financial condition of the office in the past as compared with the present. The books of the office were closed June 30, 1868, after the entry therein of all the moneys that had been received and disbursed on authorized warrants within the fiscal year, as follows:—

CASH—DEBTOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance from last year | $170,868,814 |
| Received from loans | 6 5,111,433 |
| Internal Revenue | 191,087,589 |
| Miscellaneous sources | 46,949,033 |
| Direct taxes | 1,788,146 |
| Lands | 1,348,715 |
| War | 24,208 876 |
| Navy | 9,208,811 |
| Treasury | 9,314,037 |
| Interior | 1,783,506 |
| Customs—In gold | 164,464,600 |

CASH—CREDITOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid on account of Public Debt | $348,445,849 |
| Internal Revenue | 11,512,376 |
| Customs | 15 025,788 |
| War | 147 515 525 |
| Navy | 34 983 614 |
| Interior | 20,628,802 |
| Diplomatic | 1,352,558 |
| Treasury proper | 19 022,744 |
| Treasury—Interior | 4,986,205 |
| Quarterly salaries | 473,833 |
| War—Civil branch | 1,479,433 |
| Chickasaw Trust Fund | 37,773 |
| Unavailable—Transferred to Register Dec. 20, 1867 | 721,828 |
| Unavailable—Transferred to Register April 4, 1868 | 172,094 |
| Balance cash in Treasury | 130,834,438 |

The balance from last year, and the actual receipts in money as per cash ledger, were from the sources and for amounts as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ledger balance June 30, 1867 | $181,704,665 |
| Customs in gold | 164 428,812 |
| Six per cent five-twenty bonds | 486,547,400 |
| Six per cent twenty-year bonds | 113 850,000 |
| Five per cent ten-forty bonds | 23.157,050 |
| Temporary loans | 50,035,000 |
| Gold certificates | 77,939,900 |
| Legal-tender notes | 10,071,560 |
| Fractional currency | 25,022 624 |
| Loans | 622,887,334 |
| Internal Revenue | 181,155,777 |
| Premium on coin, bonds, &c | 29,108 052 |
| Interest on bonds, &c | 9,598,627 |
| National bank duty | 5,670,884 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 4,110 439 |
| War and Navy | 11,749,355 |
| Public lands | 1,534,662 |
| Captured and abandoned property | 1,518,498 |
| Conscience money | 49,114 |
| Fines, penalties, and forfeitures | 714 897 |
| Interior Department | 835 888 |
| Indian and other trust funds | 550 033 |
| Prize captures | 270 679 |
| Real estate tax | 49 308 |
| Patent fees | 695,401 |
| Payments | 2,621,693 |

The actual amounts of disbursements, as per cash ledger, were made as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On account of the Public Debt | $848 434,026 |
| Internal Revenue | 11,322,243 |
| Customs | 14 732,582 |
| War—Military branch | 128,906,351 |
| War—Civil branch | 1,478,367 |
| Navy | 30,230,263 |
| Diplomatic | 992,678 |
| Treasury proper | 18 753,092 |
| Treasury—Interior | 4,945,573 |
| Interior | 28,697,813 |
| Chickasaw Fund | 37,372 |
| Quarterly salaries | 473,112 |
| Transferred to Register's books | 893,922 |
| Counter entry belonging to 1867 | 7 338 |
| Balance cash in Treasury | 136,299,430 |

In the preceding year these balances and the uncovered difference between the cash ledger and the warrant ledger stood as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ledger balance | $189,399,202 |
| Warrant ledger balance | 170,863 814 |
| Amount uncovered July 1, 1867 | 10,330,387 |
| Amount not covered July 1, 1868 | 3.447.443 |
| Difference in favor of this year | 6,082,945 |

The aggregate business transactions, including all necessary entries in the cash accounts on the books in the office in the city of Washington for the last eight years, exhibited the following results by years, viz., for the year

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | $41,325 339 | 1865 | $4,366,551,845 |
| 1862 | 920,630,814 | 1866 | 2,889,157 017 |
| 1863 | 2,696,059.088 | 1867 | 3,188,754,054 |
| 1864 | 3,889,171,151 | 1868 | 3,004,698,871 |

The aggregate receipts and disbursements for the year at the various offices which together constitute the Treasury of the United States, exclusive of all agencies and agency accounts, but strictly on account of the Treasury proper, and which enter into the accounts of this office, were, as per the books of this office, $2,190,682,470; for transfers from one office to another office, $327,579,819. The business of this office, exclusive of the above, $3,004,098,871. In the preceding fiscal year these items stood as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts and disbursements by the Treasury | $2,315,570,900 |
| For transfers from one office to another office | 426,142,988 |
| The business of this office exclusive of the above | 3,188,754,054 |

This shows a falling off in each of the three items which in the aggregate amounts to $468,106,782. Now that the short securities have been converted into long loans, it is hoped these tables will in future be much diminished. The following is a comparative statement of the business of the Treasury, including all that was done at the office in Washington, and so much of that transacted at other offices as necessarily enters into the accounts kept in the Treasury in Washington for the eight years commencing with July 1, 1860, and ending with June 30, 1868:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | $231,458 516 | 1865 | $9,117,855 013 |
| 1862 | 2 294,674,642 | 1866 | 6,403,203 992 |
| 1863 | 4,945,434 290 | 1867 | 5,930 467,942 |
| 1864 | 7,332,385 024 | 1868 | 5,522,361,160 |

The following is a comparative statement of receipts and expenditures on authorized warrants for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1867 and 1868:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts on account of 1867, balance forward | $132,887 549 | | |
| Loans | 640,426 940 | | |
| Internal Revenue | 266,027,537 | | |
| Customs | 176,417 811 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 56 020,318 | | |
| War Department | 22 476 565 | | |
| Navy Department | 12,277,202 | | |
| Interior Department | 1,069,164 | | |
| Public Lands | 1,163,576 | | |
| On account of 1868, balance brought forward | 170,868,814 | | |
| Loans | 625,111,433 | | |
| Internal Revenue | 191,087,589 | | |
| Customs | 164,464,600 | | |
| Miscellaneous | 58,051,216 | | |
| War Department | 24,268,876 | | |
| Navy Department | 9,208,111 | | |
| Interior Department | 1,783,506 | | |
| Public Lands | 1,348,715 | | |
| Disbursements, 1867, Public Debt | 898,139,356 | | |
| War Department | 117,700,980 | | |
| Navy Department | 43,311,213 | | |
| Interior Department | 27,545,247 | | |
| Civil and Diplomatic | 52,098,022 | | |
| Balance in Treasury | 170,868 814 | | |
| For 1868: Public Debt | 848 445,849 | | |
| War Department | 147,515,525 | | |
| Navy Department | 34,983,614 | | |
| Interior Department | 29 628,802 | | |
| Civil and Diplomatic | 54,784 634 | | |
| Balance in Treasury | 130,834,438 | | |

It appears from the foregoing that there has been a falling off in the receipts for this fiscal year, as compared with the year before, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On balance brought forward | $40,034,376 |
| Loans | 15,315 477 |
| Internal Revenue | 74,939 948 |
| Customs, gold | 11,953,211 |

The expenditures have also fallen off as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| On payment of the Public Debt | $49,693,507 |
| Expenditures for the Navy | 8,327,597 |

The expenditures have increased as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Interior Department | $ 2,083,555 |
| Civil Department | 2,646,612 |
| War Department | 29,814,545 |

As there was paid for army bounties about $38,000,000, the expenditures for the War Department would be $8 000,000 less than those of the year before but for these bounties paid. The interest on the public debt has been paid within the year as follows:—In coin, $163,469,558 86; in currency, $35,425,351 83.

Fourth Auditor J. W. Tabor, of the Treasury Department, has submitted to Secretary McCulloch his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. It shows in detail what work has been done in the Bureau during the year, which will be indicated by giving the summary made by the several gentlemen in charge of divisions, as follows:—Record division, letters received and briefed, 28,659; letters written, 32,753. Requisition division, cash requisitions entered amounting to $30.512 704; refunding requisitions, $4,620,033; internal revenue requisitions, $370,878; hospital fund requisitions, $95,047. Prize money division, claims received, 7011; settled, 6879; amount disbursed, $438,525. Pension and marine division, accounts sttled, 345; amount disbursed, $1,772,968; pensioners added to list, 456; allotment division letters written, 1638; allotments adjusted, 1000; Paymasters' division accounts received, 273; settled, 321; cash disbursements, $16,050,375; Navy agent's division vouchers examined, 90,000; cash disbursements, $26,480,323; general claim division, claims received, 4114; adjusted, 4003; amount involved, $219,305. The Auditor enters into considerable explanation of the work in his Bureau, from which it appears that his showing for this year is not so good as for last year, because he has been obliged to spend much time and labor on a few accounts, being those of the paymasters appointed early in the war, who kept their papers in a very bungling and inaccurate manner, so that their adjustment has required an extraordinary amount of industry and diligence. He congratulates himself and the Secretary that a final disposition has been made of very many troublesome cases. He closes with the remark that the amount of work coming to his bureau will be less when the business occasioned by the war is cleared off, and necessary records now in progress are completed, and that he will then recommend the discharge of such clerks as are not needed.

## BEHIND THE SCENES.

### Operatic Sharps and Flats—The Tribulations of Manager Bateman and the Griefs of one of his Chorus Singers.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Marine Court of New York, Manager Bateman, of operatic fame, was sued by Faustine Berthillot for assault and battery. The N. Y. *World* of this morning reports the case as follows:—

The plaintiff in this case is a chorus singer in *opera bouffe*, and was for some time in the employ of Manager Bateman, in the *Grand Duchess*. She claims $500 damages, in that "defendant, without just provocation, caught hold of plaintiff and beat and bruised her and knocked her down on the ground, and pulled and dragged her about, thereby causing her clothing to be torn and spoiled, and caused her, without reasonable cause, to be arrested and dragged through the streets to the Jefferson Market Police Court." Mr. Bateman denies all these allegations, except that he admits that he caused a complaint to be made against her before a police magistrate for disorderly conduct; but he denies that it was made falsely or maliciously. The case came up for trial yesterday.

Beatrice Chopin, a pretty young English girl, was the first witness called for plaintiff. She testified:—My occupation is that of chorus singer in Mr. Grau's opera in Fourteenth street; was formerly with Mr. Bateman; was in his company in June last; his troupe was at that time performing in the Academy of Music in Irving place; the plaintiff was in the same company, and I knew her slightly; I had then been with Mr. Bateman eight months; we had just been on a tour for two months through the country; on the 26th of June an unpleasant occurrence took place at the opera house; it was about three o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Bateman was there and nearly all the chorus and artists were present to be paid, it being pay day; we had to wait in the vestibule while each in turn was being paid in the box office; a few moments after Faustine Berthillot was called I heard an angry discussion inside the office, and Mr. Bateman's voice was in it; after that the door opened and she came out into the vestibule and went on one side; Mr. Bateman came out directly after her; he was very angry and called somebody else in; Faustine went one side and stood on the top step of the stairs from the vestibule; a few minutes afterwards Mr. Bateman came out again; he turned to where she was in one corner, did not speak to her, but called to a man and said, "Bill, take that woman to the police station;" then they took hold of her, Mr. Bateman one side and the other man on the other side, and pushed her along; in doing so he stepped on her dress and tore it all out; she was dreadfully ill-treated; they tore her dress, and she fell on the pavement, then Mr. Bateman pushed her with his foot, as it to push her up stairs again; she was very richly dressed; her silk dress and other things were torn to pieces; when she was being dragged up stairs again, she said, "Let me go home," and was evidently very much frightened; I didn't see her after she was taken up the steps again, as I was in a fit at that time; Mr. Bateman was very angry, and was swearing more than half the time; there were a great many people outside, and as many as could be inside; the people outside were the public, and those inside were the performers; after that occurrence I saw marks upon Faustine's breast where her corset was torn in pulling her up; I don't know who tore it, but think it was Mr. Bateman, from his position; her shoulder was also marked where Mr. Bateman had his hand on her; since then she has become subject to throwing up of blood; she is quite stout, and I suppose it hurt her chest.

Cross examination.—I had been in Mr. Bateman's employment some months before that; have been engaged in the profession since I was fifteen—some five years now; it was in London, at the Adelphi and Princess' Theatres I played the part of *soubrette*—that is, I played chambermaids, etc., and male characters; I came over to this country by myself; engaged with Mr. Bateman as *figurante*, and was officer in the *Grand Duchess;* acted in that capacity till I left him, in June, when this occurrence took place; I left because of that affair.

Q. How did that affair affect you? A. As it did many others; we were horrified and frightened as to ourselves; when Faustine came out of the box office Mr. Bateman came out directly after her, very angry and very much excited; just as she was coming out of the door she called Mr. Bateman a thief, and he called her ——.

Q. You don't know whether either spoke the truth or not? Witness, for reply, significantly shrugged her shoulders, and continued:—Faustine then stood on the first step in the vestibule, waiting for some friends, and said nothing to anybody; Mr. Bateman opened the box-office door, as if to speak to somebody else, and then turning, he saw her; he didn't speak to her, but said, "Bill, take that woman to the station-house;" I don't know who "Bill" is; Mr. Bateman took hold of her in a very rough manner, as anybody would do when in a passion; at the bottom of the stairs there was a third man joined them; they pushed her a little way on the pavement, and then she fell down; don't know whether she fell in consequence of stepping on her dress; she fell backward; there was a great mob around at the time; it was Mr. Bateman and the two men that brought her up stairs again, and they took her into the box office; I heard her scream there; I don't know any more, because then I fainted; I saw her next at the police station; went there with my husband; he was taken by a policeman; can't say why my husband went, because I was in a fit at the time; he was in charge of a police officer when I saw him; it was a long time after that that I went to Mr. Grau's theatre; myself and husband went back to Mr. Bateman's after that; I don't know anything about Faustine's habits; she is French and I am English.

Faustine Berthillot testified, through an interpreter—I am the plaintiff; in June last I was *choriste* for Mr. Bateman; was engaged in Paris, and arrived in America on the 10th of September, last year. (The witness then described the occurrence at the Academy of Music, corroborating in most particulars the first witness.) When she was waiting on the steps Mr. Bateman came and told her in English to go away; she didn't understand him, and didn't move; she didn't say anything herself at that time; Mr. Bateman pushed her, and made a sign to two other men; they brutalized me and pushed me very brutally; I was first touched by Mr. Bateman's hand on the back; after some discussion they took me back to the box office, and there brutalized me again; when I was down I was taken hold of by the breast; Mr. Bateman did this; I had my clothes all torn up, my body marked, my jewels broken, my hat disfigured; by the word brutalization I mean bad treatment; I had been pulled by the arms so that I had great pains in them afterwards; I had on a silk frock and a silk mantle; my gold watch was so damaged that I have not had it repaired; a portion of a gold earring was lost; they took me to the station-house and made me go into a receptacle with loafers; and then a few minutes after made me appear before the judge.

Cross-examined:—There had been a discussion between Mr. Bateman and I at the box office on that day about the payment, I claiming that it was not exact; I claimed $103 and I received but $102·50; I told him that he acted like a thief and a rogue not to pay me that amount; that conversation was in French; the fifty cents were deducted for a fine; I contracted to be governed by the rules of the theatre, but I thought they would be the same as the theatres in Europe; there were rules put up in the green-room, but they were taken out and changed, and changed again, and I don't know what they were at that time; after I called him a thief and rogue, I went out and waited on the steps for friends, and when he came out again it was all over, and I was not thinking of anything; I didn't throw myself on the sidewalk; even if I had fallen down, I want to know why Mr. Bateman should pick me up by the breast; after they took me back into the box-office, they carried me into a carriage to take me to the Station House, but I made no resistance; I was very much excited; was without any knowledge of anything.

The testimony of the plaintiff was here closed, and the court adjourned till this morning at 11 o'clock.

## $95,000.

### A Bold Stroke for Fortune—Attempt to Pass a Forged Check.

The New York *Herald* of this morning reports a forgery as follows:—

The bond robbers, confidence men, and gentlemen who live by their wits seem to be carrying the war into Africa, just now, judging from the number of safes that have been robbed, tin boxes of bonds and money that have been stolen, and forgeries perpetrated within the past week.

The public who do business near the corner of Pine and Nassau streets were greatly excited yesterday over the chase and capture of one of the above class. The circumstances, as reported by the police, are briefly these:—About three o'clock, as business men were making their closing transactions for the day, a respectably appearing young man elbowed his way through the crowd outside the office of the Fourth National Bank, and proceeding to the paying teller's desk, presented a draft purporting to be drawn by Henry Clews & Co. for $95,109 50. The bank officer examined it minutely, and hesitated a moment, when the man asked if it was not drawn in due form. He was answered in the affirmative, but requested to wait a moment. The stranger's suspicions were aroused, and turning, he made a bold dash for the door and liberty. The porter of the bank checked his retreat, when he dealt him a severe blow, gained the door, and rushed up Nassau street, pursued by the porter and some of the clerks, who, with the assistance of the police, brought him to bay and secured him. The presenter of the check gave his name as James Henderson, aged twenty-nine years, and a native of England.

By this time an excited and curious crowd had collected about the bank. Henderson was then taken to the President's room, where the accused declared his innocence and stated the draft was genuine. A messenger was despatched to Clews & Co.'s banking house to inquire into the case, and soon returned with the information that the signature was genuine, but that the amount on the face had been changed from $915 to $95,000.

The prisoner was then taken to the Station House by Officer Fitzsimmons, of the First precinct, who made the arrest, and there locked up for the night to await arraignment before one of the police courts this morning.

He is said to have been operating around Wall, New, and Pine streets for several days, and as he was accompanied by a friend, no doubt he was a confederate to this affair.

## ALASKA.

### The Country not so Bad as Represented.

The Vancouver *Register* publishes the following extracts from a private letter dated Fort Kodiac, Alaska, August 22:

The country is not so bad as represented. Grass grows up to the height of six or seven feet, looks like timothy and is very sweet. Of wild fruit, the Salmon berry is the most plentiful and largest. I have seen specimens two inches in diameter. In flavor they bear a close resemblance to a raspberry, but differ in size, form and color. It is summer time now, but at this place it is quite wet and foggy. Potatoes and other vegetables do not grow to any size. I have seen a hundred of the largest sized potatoes raised in this region stowed away in a quart cup. The Indians around here seem to be a very peaceable people, being mostly exemplary members of the Greek Church. Though possessed of a smattering of religion, many of their customs are extremely primitive, not to say barbarous. In stature the men will not average over five feet. In the line of industry they form no exception to the traditional Indian character, doing so much, and no more than necessary, for prolonging the union between body and soul. Their staple and almost exclusive article of food is fish, with which nature has provided them an abundant variety. The post to be called Fort Kenay is anything but a desirable habitation. Nature evidently designed it as the abode of the mosquitoes and wild animals which at present enjoy (and should for all time to come) undisputed possession. In winter snow falls to the depth of six or seven feet, and the prospect for a winter's stay is suggestive of anything but pleasing anticipations. From an exploring party which I met in Kenay harbor, I learned that important discoveries had lately been made on the Kenay river, and that the party were prosecuting their researches with the hope of developing something still better.

—The steward of Michigan University made arrangement with most of the railroads that students could go home to vote at half fares.

## FARRAGUT.

### His Official Reception at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Admiral Farragut yesterday afternoon paid a visit to the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and as the visit was merely a sort of return compliment for Admiral Godon's visit to the Franklin the other day, and which naval etiquette exacted from even the "hero of New Orleans," no very extensive preparations were made for his reception. There was no manning of yards or flaunting of flags from the war ships in the river, as was expected would be the case, for the fact is that but very few persons outside the regular attaches of the yard were aware that Farragut was about to honor the post by his presence.

About noon the Admiral, accompanied by several members of his staff in full dress, drove down town from his residence in private carriages, and embarked in a small tug that had been sent over the river from the Navy Yard for his accommodation. As the little vessel steamed its way across the stream the brilliant uniforms of the officers attracted the attention of the crowds on many of the passing ferry-boats, who, on descrying the familiar figure of Farragut in their midst, cheered him quite lustily.

On the arrival of the tug at the Navy Yard wharf, the Admiral was met at the gangway by Rear-Admiral Godon and his staff, and a large number of naval officers from the various war ships now lying in the river. The two Admirals greeted each others quite warmly, and arm in arm, followed by their staffs, marched up the roadway towards the Lyceum, the band playing "Hail to the Chief," and the battalion of marines, in full uniform, under Colonel Brown, which was drawn up in the line along the route, presenting arms as they passed.

It is customary when a rear admiral goes on board his flagship to assume command or to be received at any naval station for the drums to give two ruffles, and a salute of thirteen guns to be fired; but on account of Farragut's occupying a higher rank in the navy than any one mentioned in the latest edition of the "Regulations," according to St. Gideon, four ruffles of the drum were given and a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the shore battery as he entered the commander's headquarters.

The Admiral had no sooner got himself safely into the Lyceum than he was at once surrounded by all the officers, naval and marine, each of whom seemed to vie with the other in expressions of welcome. Admiral Godon introduced the officers singly, and for over a half hour Farragut was forced to undergo a handshaking ordeal that no other man besides General Grant could outlive for an hour. After having chatted on some one topic or another with nearly all the blue coats, and been reminded a great many more times than was actually necessary that he was in close proximity to a quantity of cannon he had captured at Mobile and elsewhere during the war, he was escorted to the Commandant's house, where an interesting impromptu levee was held in the parlors, the ladies doing all the honors with becoming grace. Several ladies of prominent families in Brooklyn called on the Admiral during the levee and paid their respects.

Within an hour after his arrival at the yard he took his departure, escorted to the wharf by the marines. A great many flags were displayed from housetops in Brooklyn during the Admiral's visit.—*N. Y. Herald of this morning.*

## ROBBERIES.

### The Royal Insurance Bond Robbery.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says:—On December 10, 1866, a box containing $250,000 worth of bonds and stocks was stolen from the office of Mr. Archibald McDonald, agent of the Royal Life Insurance Company in this city, at No. 55 Wall street. The notorious Dan. Noble was arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the affair, and although it was proved by Mrs. Griffin, wife of James Griffin, one of the reputed thieves, that the bonds had been in the possession of Noble for a long time after the commission of the theft, and that it was more than probable they were in his possession at the time the examination was in progress, through a legal quibble the testimony of the witness was excluded, and Noble was discharged from custody. Subsequently about $80,000 worth of the bonds were returned to Mr. McDonald through the agency of Jack Tierney (well known to the detective police of this city), he receiving a commission from Mr. McDonald for so doing. Frank Knapp and Griffin were mentioned by Mrs. Griffin as the men who, in connection with Noble, had committed the theft. The stolen property, she alleged, had been intrusted to Noble to dispose of, and he had cheated his confederates by retaining possession of the bonds, and refusing to divide the proceeds with them. In consequence of their share in the transaction, Knapp and Griffin remained in Canada. Noble, safe in the assurance that nothing could be proved against him, has, since his release, been seen frequently at prize-fights, rat-haunts, dog-fights, and other places where just such people are accustomed to assemble, betting freely, and apparently well supplied with money. A short time ago Griffin, who is also known under the names of James Stephens and James Williams, reappeared at his old haunts in this city. Late on Tuesday night he was arrested by detective Officer Dunne of the Sixth precinct, and locked up in the Franklin Street Police Station. In his possession were found fifty shares of Long Island Railroad stock, a quantity of cancelled checks, and a few shares of cancelled oil stock, all believed to be the property of Mr. John A. Cross, in whose name they were issued. Yesterday Griffin was taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, who committed him temporarily, in order to give Captain Jourdan an opportunity to collect evidence against the prisoner. It is alleged that Griffin has been mixed up in more than one of the recent "sneak thief" robberies of bonds that have taken place in this city within a short time past. Mr. Cross is requested to call at the Franklin Street Police Station and communicate with Captain Jourdan. Soon after the theft of bonds from the office of Mr. McDonald, indictments against Griffin and Knapp were found by the Grand Jury, and these are still in force. It is more than probable that another long and tedious examination will be the result of this arrest. That of Noble extended over the space of three months.

—Astronomy is waking up in Holland.

—Isabella is now called your Excellency.

—The Paris police try a dozen a week for *Lanterne* offenses.

—The number of women earning wages in Paris is 106,310.

—The Prussian army contains 1342 generals and staff officers.

—Prussia will have to borrow more money this year or run in debt.

—Education will now be free in Spain, and any one may open a school.

—Christy's Minstrels have gone to Balmoral to gratify the royal Jeamses.

—A Hindoo gentleman, just deceased, has left 16,000 rupees to his family idol.

—The University of North Carolina loses $125,000 by the failure of the State bank.

—The "muffs" and "muffers" of Michigan University have just had a bout at ball.

—Professor Evans delivered the opening lecture of the usual course at Ann Arbor on "Bismark and New Germany."

—The Amherst boys illuminated on Wednesday evening, and serenaded speeches out of most of the Professors.

—It is proposed that Harvard shall have a President as head of the University and a Vice as master of the College proper.

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Reunion of the Armies of the Cumberland—Gen. Sheridan after the Indians—Rebel Disfranchisement in Missouri.

### Death of Ex-Governor Tod.

## FROM ST. LOUIS.

### Heavy Crops—The Number of Missourians Disfranchised—General Sheridan After the Indians.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Accounts from the western part of the State represent the growth of the crop of winter wheat sown recently as unusually heavy, and the indications are that the yield of this description of wheat next year will be more than double the quantity ever before produced in Missouri.

A very careful estimate of the number of white men disfranchised in Missouri by the Constitutional test oath fixes the figure at ninety-five thousand. In this city and county alone there are eighteen thousand. In the Sixth and Ninth Districts there are twenty-two thousand five hundred. The State Constitution will probably be so amended before 1870 as to allow the disfranchised to vote at or before the next Presidential election.

Late advices from Fort Hayes represent General Sheridan in active pursuit of the Indians. Generals Carr and Bankhead, with a large force, are making aggressive movements west of Fort Wallace.

The 3d United States Cavalry was recently reinforced by three hundred disaffected Indians.

General John B. Gordon, late Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, and pet of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, is in this city, endeavoring to induce capitalists to take stock in a Southern School Book Association, the object of which is to have a uniform set of books in all the schools of the Southern States.

## FROM ILLINOIS.

### Proclamation from the Governor.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Governor Oglesby has issued a proclamation, appointing Thursday, the 26th of November, for thanksgiving and prayer.

There will be

**A Reunion**

of the Societies of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, Ohio, and Georgia, in this city, on the 15th and 16th instant. The objects of the meeting are purely social. All officers who at any time have served in either of the above-named armies are invited to be present. Those officers intending to be present are requested to advise the local Secretaries—General C. T. Hotchkiss, Army of the Cumberland; General William E. Strong, Army of the Tennessee; General R. W. Smith, Army of the Ohio; General E. S. Solomon, Army of Georgia—so that proper arrangements may be made for their accommodation.

### Death of Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 13.—Ex-Governor David Tod, of Brier Hill, died very suddenly at 7 o'clock this morning, while preparing to take the train for Cleveland. is disease as yet is unknown.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Stocks weak and lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 101½; Reading, 94½; Canton Co, 45½; Erie, 36½; Cleveland and Toledo, 97½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 117½; Illinois Central, 140; Cumberland preferred 35; Virginia 6s, 55½; Missouri 6s, 80½; Hudson River, 121½; 5-20s, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106½; do. new, 109½@109¾; 10-40s, 104¾. Gold, 133¼. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 9½.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—Cotton very dull; nominally, 24c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat a shade firmer; prime red, $2@2·20; choice valley, $2·30@2·35. Corn firmer; new white, 80@88c.; yellow, 90@93c. Oats dull at 65@70c. Rye dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—Wheat and Flour unchanged. Legal Tenders, 74.

### New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y. Cent. R. | 115¾ | Toledo & Wabash. | 56¼ |
| N.Y. and E. R. | 36¼ | Mil. & St. Paul R. | 67 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 96 | Adams Express | 46¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 82¼ | Wells, Fargo | 27¾ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 82½ | U.S. Express Co. | 44 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 81½ | Tennessees, new | 68¼ |
| Chi. and N.W. pref. | 82½ | Gold | 133⅜ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 102 | Market unsettled. | |
| Pitts, F.W. and Chi. | 105½ | | |

## THE SOUTH.

### Silly Talk of a Disappointed Ex-Rebel.

The Northern Democrats—we do not include in the number the miserable time-servers who still maintain that the war for the support of Jacobinism was right—the Northern Democrats, while they have been true to their principles, indefatigable in their efforts to secure the triumph of the same, and undaunted in the presence of disaster, have made a fatal mistake in trusting for redress to a rotten ballot-box. Knowing that the contest was one of life and death, the Northern Democracy ought, from the beginning of the campaign, to have acted on the offensive, and when it became apparent that defeat at the ballot-box was certain, they ought to have pushed the matter beyond the ballot-box. They ought to have organized in companies, regiments, and brigades, and not have permitted the enemy to get off with the prize in virtue of a decree rendered by such a concern as a prostituted ballot-box.—*Mobile Tribune, November 6.*

—A duel in the bull-ring at Madrid between two Spanish officials is reported.

—Brighton is to have an immense marine aquarium a quarter of a mile long.

—Ex-Queen Isabella's daily contribution to Rome as Peter's pence was $1000.

—Mr. Bright declines to help "expel the Jesuits from England," as requested.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Nov. 13, 1868.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. 104¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113¾ for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for '62 5-20s; 106¼ for '64 5-20s; 106¾ for '65 5-20s, 109 for July '65 5-20s; and 109¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102¼@102⅜, a slight advance.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 48¾@48⅝, closing at the former rate, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 123¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45¾ for Little Schuylkill; 66 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira preferred; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; 9 for Catawissa common; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 50; 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 10¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 32 for Mechanics'; 49 for Consolidation; and 121 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do; 27¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 30 for Morris Canal; 14 for Susquehanna Canal; 49 for Delaware Division; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2700 City 6s, New | 95 | 40 sh Read R | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| $ 500 do. New | 102¾ | 100 | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| $2000 do. New | 102¾ | 100 | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| $1000 N P R 6s | 85 | 200 | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| 100 sh Penna R | 53½ | 100 | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| 23 do | 53½ | 100 | 48⅜ | 100 | 48⅜ |
| 100

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Grant and the Office-Seekers.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

General Grant has begun by a very bold and startling act. He refuses even to read letters of application for office, and directs them to be destroyed! Suppose he had announced his intention to do this before the election, how rapidly would the zeal of some of his most earnest supporters have fallen even below the freezing point! General Grant is probably not ignorant of the important part which *office-seeking* plays in the politics of this country. His knowledge of the fact, and his conviction of the damage it does, have probably prompted him to check the evil, even if he cannot destroy it. But he is grappling with a monster, and must count upon a sharp and hard fight.

The time, labor, and money spent in a Presidential campaign are enormous. Thousands of men in each party devote their time and toil, for weeks and months, to the contest. In organizing parties, in getting up meetings, securing speakers, and making speeches, in distributing partisan documents and papers, in canvassing for votes, getting voters to the polls, and all the many other details of an election, the zeal and energy expended by active party men in every canvass are very great. Upon any fair estimate of the value of time and of labor expended, a Presidential election must cost each party millions of dollars.

Now, comparatively a small portion of the most active and zealous "working" politicians are prompted by motives of mere patriotism. As a general thing they are not men who are capable of such a sentiment. They follow it as a business—for its profit, in hand and prospective. The great mass of the orators who figure so largely in every campaign and deluge the country so freely with their eloquence, are hired and paid so many dollars for every speech, like lawyers, actors, and other professional performers, by the committees that have them in charge; and they take their chance of getting, in addition, some fat office as a reward for their "disinterested" service in the cause. And the great army of silent managers—committee-men, wire-pullers, marshals, chairmen, secretaries, canvassers, distributors of tickets, the captains of tens and captains of fifties, who bring voters to the polls, who see that they vote early and that the enemy do not vote often—all these and the thousands of others who are active, zealous, and efficient politicians, look to office of some kind or other, as the natural and necessary reward of their labors. They claim office as their right; and they deny, vehemently and vociferously, the right of anybody else to hold office at all. "He is not competent or fit for the office" is never heard as a reason why any applicant should not get it; "what has he done for the party?" is the only question asked, and when answered "nothing," this is the only objection urged.

Persons elected by such efforts and such men, to places of power or influence feel bound to "take care" of their "friends." A member of Congress must spend half his time and strength in getting places for the men to whose arts or efforts he owes his election. He haunts the high places of power, begging for office, thus to reward his followers. His position is stripped of all dignity, its legitimate duties are neglected, and he loses all sense of decency and self-respect in this humiliating and degrading mendicancy. The evil for the last eight years has increased to frightful proportions. President Lincoln's good nature set an example of submission to it, which was followed by his successor, and which has sapped the vigor and efficiency of the Administration almost as much as it has impaired its dignity and independence. Members of Congress have claimed the right to dictate to the President all his appointments for their respective districts. State delegations combine to give greater weight to such demands; and if the President refuses or hesitates to submit to such humiliations, war is opened upon him at once, as a traitor to his party and his friends, and he becomes the mark for detraction and denunciation on every hand.

General Grant probably sees—as Presidents who have gone before him have seen—how utterly fatal such a system is to everything like an honest, efficient, and useful administration of the Government. Whether he will be able to remedy it, or not, is doubtful. The Tenure-of-Office bill, now in existence, originally passed by the Republicans as a curb on Andrew Johnson, may do something to aid him in his efforts. It is very imperfect in some of its details, and mischievous as well as unjust in some of its provisions. It ought to be amended, and, if not replaced by the Civil Service bill of Mr. Jenckes, ought at least to embrace some of its provisions.

But a great deal will depend upon General Grant personally for a correction of this gross and growing abuse. His military training and experience will be of essential service. Never having been accustomed to receive orders from his subordinates, he will probably not submit to dictation from any quarter as to his appointments. The methodical habits of military routine, in which each officer attends to the duties of his own position, will probably incline General Grant to impose upon the heads of departments the selection of their own subordinates, and to occupy himself less than has been the recent custom with these matters. He may think it due to his dignity as well as to his comfort not to have hordes of office-seekers swarming in his ante-chamber, and invading his private apartments at all hours of the day and night. And he will be likely, we are inclined to think, to attach more weight to special fitness and competency, and less to party service, as qualifications and claims for office, than has been done for a good many years past.

General Grant has caused it to be pretty generally understood that he prefers to seek persons to fill office, and advice as to his conduct of affairs, rather than to have them thrust upon him. An adherence to this principle will save him a good deal of personal discomfort, and contribute to the efficiency of the public service and the respectability of the Administration.

### Humbug Exposing Itself.

*From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.*

For several days the *World* has been publishing columns of figures pretending to give the precise number of persons disfranchised in the several Southern States, in which it assumed to be so accurate as to be able to come down to units in each instance. Some days ago we called attention to this game of fabricating statements, and pronounced the whole thing a humbug. Yesterday it openly confessed the fact. It calls for "the statistics of disfranchisement," and says that "the importance of a precise exhibit can hardly be too earnestly impressed on those who, by local knowledge, are best fitted to furnish such information," and adds, "that the exactest care is desirable, so that the scrutiny these exhibits will encounter may be successfully met."

What an idea, that this wonderfully enterprising and accurate sheet should be calling for statistics, when, for four days in succession, it has been pretending to give them in full, and to the very minutest particular! On Sunday it commenced this game. We saw what a humbug it was, and how it was calculated to mislead the public, and on Monday morning exposed it, and ourselves called upon our friends in each of the Southern States to furnish us the statistics with as much accuracy as possible. Still this brazen sheet persisted in its game of deception, on Monday morning repeating its fabricated tables, and again on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday morning it calls for "the statistics," when what it pretended were "the statistics" had become standing tables in its columns. And even on that same day, in one of its high-flying, ridiculous, double-headed appeals for support, it holds on to the aggregate, while dropping the statistical tables, by stating the disfranchised persons to number 545,281, coming down to the exactness of the figure one as a unit. Of course 280 would do—there was just one more disfranchised person, and he must be put in. Still, this brassy concern knew nothing at all about it, and in another column was confessing it, and calling for "the statistics."

This sheet is becoming desperate. It feels itself outlawed from the party, discredited by the public, and held in universal contempt. It makes the most frantic efforts to regain its lost position. It mistakes the method. Lying and charlatanry are not Democratic qualities, and will not secure Democratic confidence and support. The more it struggles the lower it sinks. Guided by no political or moral principle, it makes the mistake which rascals generally fall into, of resorting to tricks to gain what can be secured only by honesty.

We shall follow it up and expose it with untiring vigilance. We feel greatly encouraged in our efforts. By persisting, day after day, in denouncing its statements in regard to disfranchisement, we have at length on the fourth morning brought it to confess the fraud and call for the facts. One instance like this stamps the character of the paper, and must destroy all confidence in the truth of what may appear in its columns. Crowing won't save it. "It's a dead cock in the pit." Falling back to the "quadrilateral" is of no use—turning the "elbows of the Mincio" will be of no avail—it's a gone rooster.

### The State of Tammany.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Those of our friends who have felt scruples as to whether the State of New York has any right to exert a redeeming influence over the politics of the city, may now find relief in the fact that the question is changed, by the late election of Hoffman, into the more vital one whether the city shall rule the State. If the people of the rural districts have had any doubt whether they had a greater interest in the good government of this city than they have in that of Kamschatka, such doubt must be dispelled when they see this city, owing to its local misgovernment, give the electoral vote of the State to Seymour by 20,000 fraudulent ballots, and elect a Governor and State officers by the like dishonest means. This shows that unless the State govern the city the city will certainly govern the State. The *Evening Post* has a pleasant theory that our misgovernment in matters still remaining under the sway of the Tammany ring is due to the fact that the control of the Police, Health, and Fire Departments has been taken from them and is conducted with greater purity. We supposed that misgovernment caused the withdrawal of these powers, not that the diminution of the powers of the city caused its misgovernment. But the *Evening Post* thinks the turbid water runs up the stream instead of down, and that the wolf is innocent, while the lamb is greatly to blame. Does the fact that Mayor Hoffman has ceased to control the police in any way cause him to make the Court House cost $7,000,000 instead of $2,000,000? If the City Government is faithless, rotten, and corrupt over a few things, would it become faithful if its sway were extended over many things?

Nor are we able to understand how the condition of things would be improved by erecting New York and its environs into the State of *Manhattan*. It would lose control thereby over the railroads and canals which it has built, and which in turn have added to its wealth and prosperity. The new State would be in effect an alien commonwealth, ruled by an irresponsible and reckless element such as in all the other States of the Union is kept in a minority of power if not of numbers. We trust it may be long before we shall be exposed to the horrors of a State Government absolutely controlled by the New York city Democracy. But if such a new State is to be formed, let us not call it "Manhattan," but frankly accept the situation and call it "Tammany."

### The Other Johnson.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Reverdy is sad. The emotions that overcome him are almost as painful as those which brought tears to the eyes of the virtuous and much abused Pecksniff. The wounds of Pecksniff are not to be compared to those which Reverdy has received from the American people. Tom Pinch and John Westlock and his numerous relations, and even that confiding young genius Chuzzlewit, not to speak of Mr. Mouldy and the rich old grandfather, united in betraying the confiding architect. Reverdy told the English nation, the other evening, that he had been "greatly criticized for the manner in which he had received offered civilities while in this country, but such strictures on his conduct had not affected the negotiations which were in progress. However dissatisfied people in England or in America may be, they will find that there is no ground for such a feeling." Far be it from us to intrude upon the griefs so magnanimously avowed by Reverdy Johnson. No one objects to his "negotiations," nor to the ordinary interchange of "civilities." No one expected Mr. Johnson to carry to England any of the griefs or resentments of the war, but we certainly did not expect that the men whom he would single out and publicly honor as his friends would be the enemies of our country. We did not expect him to embrace noblemen like Lord Wharncliffe, who had taken a prominent part in favor of the Rebels, or speculators like Laird, who had built privateers to destroy our commerce, and even going so far as to evade and dishonor his flag by sending them surreptitiously to sea, or demagogues like Roebuck, who publicly insulted the American people in the presence of its minister, by his degrading and loathsome rhetoric. Reverdy should be allowed to return to Maryland, and, by the quiet waters of the Chesapeake, to brood upon the ingratitude of his countrymen. He certainly is needed no longer in London.

### Financial Quackery.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Secretary McCulloch is said to have been deliberating for several days as to whether he would intervene to alleviate the present stringency in the money market. This is a subject on which he should not trouble himself to deliberate at all. It is a subject with which, as head of the Treasury Department, he has no proper concern. It is no business of his to make a tight or an easy money market, but to collect the revenue, meet the obligations, and maintain the credit, of the Government.

Speculators and men in legitimate business (we know no reason why speculation is not a legitimate business) are said to be alike suffering from the present stringency. The real difference between the two classes is, that one are fitful and the other steady employers of capital. Let us consider their cases separately as respects the expediency of relief from the Government.

If men in regular business have not sufficient foresight to plan with reference to such periodical variations in the money market as are of constant occurrence, they justly suffer the consequences. At this season of the year, when large amounts of money are employed to move the crops of the West and the South, the rate of interest for short loans is naturally higher than at other times. If, at this season, large speculative movements of any kind set in, the rates go still higher, and men in regular trade, and all other men, find it more difficult to obtain loans. Now it is one of the most obvious precautions in the world for men who foresee that they must use borrowed money while the crops of the country are moving, to make some preparation beforehand. If they neglect to do so, they expose themselves to a voluntary risk, and cannot with propriety ask the Government to shield them from the effects of their imprudence. Nothing is farther beyond the proper scope of government than to insure individuals against the consequences of their lack of judgment or foresight in the management of their private business.

But if men in regular business are not entitled to such relief, then certainly not the speculators. Such men buy on their judgment of the future state of the market. They take a voluntary risk, and if they miscalculate they must suffer the loss. If they underestimate the forthcoming supply of the commodity in which they speculate, or overestimate the demand; if they fail to take the probable state of the money market into their calculations, or attend to it and miscalculate, their speculations will turn out badly, and they have only to blame their own want of sagacity. So far as money is an element of business calculations, speculative or other, we admit that the Government has a duty; which is, to furnish a currency as well guarded as it is possible for legislation to guard it against sudden fluctuations. But for the Government to intervene on every emergency is the very way to unsettle all stability. If business men cannot know beforehand how much currency there is to be in the country; if it is liable to be expanded or contracted at any time according to the judgment or caprice of the Secretary of the Treasury, an additional and unnecessary source of risk is added to the ordinary hazards of business.

If speculators miscalculate the market, and are obliged to sell at a loss, they will learn to be more cautious another time. If they use only their own money, they can still hold their commodities as long as they please, and put them on the market at such times as they think they will bring the highest price. But if they are speculating on borrowed capital, and cannot get renewals when their loans mature, their losses may be great; but that is no reason why the Government should come to their rescue. If the Government expands and depreciates the currency for their relief, it does it at the expense of their creditors. When money is worth less, goods are nominally worth more, and the seller of the goods is enabled to pay his debts in a medium less valuable than he borrowed. If the Government intervenes to favor such an operation, it punishes the lenders of money for the imprudence or miscalculations of borrowers. Even if such intervention were within the proper sphere of Government at all, it would be grossly unjust.

Before we can ever get back to a sound currency there must be a good deal of financial pressure, and the business community must make up their minds to bear it in a heroic spirit. But resumption will by no means be attended by such widespread distress as it was in England after the long suspension in the early part of this century. Our agricultural interest (which is the life of all the others, as furnishing their chief market) will suffer but lightly as compared with the agriculture of England, where the soil is not owned, as here, by its actual cultivators. In England the land is leased for long periods, in order that tenants may be encouraged to improve it by the certainty of enjoying the results. But tenants who took their leases at fixed rents when an inflated currency made prices high were ruined by the return to specie, which left them with the same rents to pay and small prices for their crops. Our farmers, who own their land, are exposed to no such calamity. Their crops may bring lower prices, but less money will buy an equal quantity of all other commodities. Still, there must be considerable suffering in getting back to specie. One consequence of past mismanagement is, that we are reduced to a choice of evils; but those who have a clear perception of the value of health will not refuse to take necessary medicines, however nauseous or bitter.

### A Chance for John Jay.

*From the N. Y. World.*

We do not know whether it is or is not true that Mr. John Jay, in the warmth of his newborn intimacy with Colonel Daniel E. Sickles, is exerting himself to have the post of envoy to England, which was once filled by his favorite ancestor, Chief Justice Jay, conferred upon that eminent radical stumper. But as Mr. John Jay must, of course, be omnipotent with his radical brethren in Congress, we trust he will use his influence with them to have the same rule adopted now which his favorite ancestor proposed in the first Colonial Continental Congress, suppressing the practice of opening the sessions o. Congress with prayer. Should he do this, Mr. John Jay would at once honor the memory of his favorite ancestor, and render a much more important service to morals and religion, decency and piety, than the appointment of Colonel Sickles as Minister to England.

Dr. Boynton, now chaplain of the House of Representatives, made a prayer in the Capitol on Tuesday morning last, to Colfax "Speaker" and five or six other members, in which he was kind enough to inform the Almighty that Boyton, Colfax, and the few friends then present really approved of the "issue" to which He (the Almighty) had brought the great questions before the country," Also, that they were so amiable as to "believe" that the Almighty had "directed the minds of the people to right conclusions;" or, in other words, to vote for Grant and Colfax. The John Jay of 1775 objected to prayers before Congress, on the ground that all possible differences of religious opinion existing among the members ought to be scrupulously respected; and that it was better to have no prayers than prayers the forms of which might be unpleasant even to one member of the body. It surely is not possible that the John Jay of 1868 can be less shocked by prayers the very substance of which offers, and is intended to offer, an insult to the political convictions not of one or two members of Congress, but of a powerful minority of the whole body? Such well-known pietists and religious fanatics as Horace Greeley and George Wilkes may possibly believe that Boynton and his prayers really move the Almighty mind and enlist "the registering angel" in the radical interest. Perhaps they even regard the attempt of the brother of "the wickedest man in New York" to give his party thirty disciplined votes out of a pot-house as a providential recognition of the conversion of John Allen. But Mr. John Jay, more loyal to the courtly and philosophical traditions of his noble house, must be superior to such notions. Let him intervene, then, in behalf of decency and religious decorum.

### Republicanism is Peace.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

An instalment of the peace that was to follow the election of a Republican President and Congress has been realized by the formal acceptance of the situation by Wade Hampton and a number of other prominent South Carolina Democrats. They called on Governor Scott in a body, and declared their determination to accept the result, abide by the decision of the people, stand by the State Government, and use their influence to induce the people to do the same; and they expressed their conviction that the future prosperity of the State depended upon the hearty support of the Government, and the reference of all differences to the ballot-box, which alone should, in future, be the remedy for unwise legislation. Surely this is better than Democratic success, with ulterior revolution. The very author of the revolutionary plank in the Democratic platform thus recognizes that the peace and prosperity of the State have been secured by the defeat of his party.

This is what we expected would be the effect throughout the South, if the North presented a united front in the elections. And when Wade Hampton, the dictator of the most important plank in the Democratic platform, has taken the lead, bringing with him the other prominent Confederates of South Carolina, there is good ground to expect that the movement will be universal. As the Democratic party has had no bond of cohesion except its determination to destroy the National Government, this is its formal dissolution. The election has decided that there is no possibility of a reactionary revolution, no probability of the Democratic party getting into power without a radical regeneration in character, and no hope to the South in resistance to the National Government. The Southern leaders will accept this decision. The Northern Democratic managers, who have hitherto deluded the South to its ruin, should now candidly confess to them that this is the only policy which has any hope of peace.

### General Grant on Flank Movements.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

All great commanders have been celebrated for some salient point in their characters. General Grant is famous for his flank movements.

At Fort Donelson, where he first rose to fame, he moved upon the enemy's works by the right flank. Having been successful in this, he took that line for awhile, and so, in his final campaign to conquer Vicksburg, he crossed the Mississippi by the right flank, while Admiral Porter ran the river batteries with the fleet, amid the blazing tempest of shot and shells that illumined the heavens.

Then Grant recrossed the river, and by a series of celebrated battles, all fought by the right flank, reached the rear of the Rebel stronghold, which, by dogged obstinacy, he at length subdued, and split the Confederacy in twain.

He subsequently signalized his commission as Lieutenant-General by a right flank attack on the Rebel intrenchments at Chattanooga, won a glorious victory, avenged the disaster of Chickamauga, relieved Burnside in East Tennessee, drove Bragg pell-mell into Georgia, and opened the gates for Sherman's grand march to the sea.

In the spring of 1864, when placed in command of all the armies, with headquarters in the saddle, he crossed the Rapidan with the oft baffled but never routed Army of the Potomac, met the foe in the terrible battles of the Wilderness, and thence fought it out on that line, always moving by the right flank, till, nearly one year afterwards, he received the sword of Lee at Appomattox Court House.

These successful flank movements undoubtedly entitle General Grant to all his reputation as a soldier; but they pale when compared with his strategy as a politician, as for example:—

While in the War Department, he baffled Johnson's attempt to draw him into a collision with Congress and the Courts by refusing to hold on as Secretary in violation of law, and obstinately declining Johnson's generous offer to go to jail in his stead.

During the heat of the late canvass, he escaped from the disagreeable importunity of hungry partisans, and the offensive odor of torchlight processions, by a retreat to the rural shades of Galena, where he enjoyed repose and his cigar without molestation.

The election being over, he returned to Washington by a well-executed flank-movement, wherein he foiled an army of office-seekers, bursting with rhetorical effusions, all along the route, and avoided being smothered by a reception of office-holders at the capital, by going through on the night train.

He found awaiting his arrival a bushel or two of written recommendations of Jones, Smith, Brown, Robinson, Doe, and Roe to every place which will be at his disposal on and after the 4th of March next; and here he committed his first mistake. He ordered the whole lot to be thrown into the fire. He should have sent them, as he ought also to send the bales which are yet to be heaped upon him, to No. 25 Ann steet, in this city, be sold for waste paper, and the proceeds devoted towards the liquidation of the public debt.

Not quite appreciating the significance of the holocaust, the cormorants who feed on official garbage at the national metropolis waited upon him Tuesday evening with their votive congratulations, and insisted on torchlighting him through the dirty streets of Washington. With a grim smile, he told them to "take everything *for granted*," politely bowed the committee to the door, and quietly went to bed.

May he be as uniformly successful in his flank movements during the eight years to come as he was throughout the four years of the war!


Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the saleso ms,

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Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
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Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

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AGENTS WANTED. Sample gratis. 11 10 6t

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INSURANCE
BY THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
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STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INCORPORATED 1794.

PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY,
$600,000.

Fire, Marine, and Inland.
HAS PAID OVER
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IN LOSSES.

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DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

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"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
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LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
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This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS,

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IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ..... 1,015,893·89
PREMIUMS ..... 1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,699·22 | INCOME FOR 1 $850,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
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INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
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$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 4

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings to weak limbs, Suspensories, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2mrp

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## TEMPERANCE.

Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, delivered a lecture last evening on Temperance to a large audience, in Concert Hall. He said:—

Half a century ago intemperance prevailed to a greater extent in New England than now. This can be accounted for. Apple trees were then very numerous; nearly every farm contained a hundred or more, and they were abundantly fruitful. The apples were so pleatiful that the people ground them into cider, and everybody got to drinking cider because it was so cheap, so plenty, so common. In the three last months of the year a barrel of cider was used regularly as a beverage in a good-sized family. They didn't get drunk on the cider, but they got very much muddled, were gram, cross, and ill-natured, at times from the effects of it.

The speaker said he had himself felt the ill effects of cider in his boyhood. It was just as ordinary then for the youths to drink as the older ones. They would commence little by little, and continue to increase, imitating their parents in quantity. It was common to see the farmer, after his day's work, sit down and sip his cider. At first one mug would answer, and in a few nights another would be added, and in time be found that cider would not touch the right spot. Then New England rum, a very cheap but far more intoxicating beverage, would be resorted to. The farmer would be satisfied with a jug of this for a month; then one a week, and continue until he became useless, burned out. His farm would go to ruin and his family to the poor-house. The tavern-keeper would reap the harvest and make the farmer's family wretched. The universal use of wine must produce the same effect as the use of cider. If the young men persist in drinking wine it will become as common as the use of cider half a century ago, and will lead them into the same temptation for stronger drink.

He also spoke about the danger of our young men commencing with mixed or tigat drinks, and how that malady was spreading, and the eventual result of the continued use of such concocted beverages. He found, when in Paris in 1851, that the people were drinking more liquor than ever before. He laid this principally to mixed drinks, or in other words American cocktails, sherry cobblers, gin-slings, etc. He showed that the people of the colder climates, among the civilized races, were addicted to stronger drinks than those of warmer countries. This he accounted for by the custom of the people in taking hot drinks to keep the cold out or to create a warmth.

He said that it was idle for men to say they do as well as they know how when they are drinking. Such men, he considered, if they knew more it would be better for them. So many men say, 'Well, I take a glass of liquor for pleasure. I know when to stop. I have complete control over my tastes, and will never be a drunkard." Now, if the men have such control, and know the danger, would it not be better for them to stop at once, and throw aside all danger and stop such assertions?

If every man who drinks would consider that every time he does so he is taking in poison, it might have its effect. No man can get intoxicated by liquor but what he is poisoned. Liquor exhilarates and so does poison. Arsenic has the same effect. In some parts of the world women use it in small quantities to beautify, to invigorate, and stimulate. It does produce bloom, and it does stimulate, but, like liquor, its continued use is bound to kill in time. So if you disobey the law of nature, by feeding the system on poison, you may gratify your passions for a time, but you are bound to eventually suffer.

He did not consider that intoxication was so great among our respectable families of the present generation, or, at least, in so gross a form, as heretofore. These people drink less wine than they formerly did, but they do worse than that—they imbibe of something more stimulating and more dangerous in its results. They drink of absinthe and other noxious and fatal stimulants, that take effect on the physical frame with more fatality than wines. If people will persist in getting drunk, let them use pure New England rum or whisky, and do themselves as little injury as possible, and save themselves from the fatal effects that the poisonous compounds are bound to produce.

The lecture was listened to with attention, and the speaker was frequently applauded.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### Local Affairs.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon, with a large attendance of members and a goodly gathering in the lobbies. This was the business transacted:

*Select Branch.*—President Stokley was in the Chair.

A very large budget of petitions and communications was received, most of them looking to facilities for gas and water, paving and grading, with the usual number of clamorous requirements by the various school districts for repairs, etc., to common schoolhouses.

The bill to render the fire alarm and police telegraph an independent department was taken up as it was left last Thursday.

Mr. King earnestly expressed the wish that the Chamber would lay the whole subject upon the table. He called attention to the fact that he had always sought to strengthen the hands of the Mayor, irrespective of politics, and that the control of the municipal telegraph, as an important arm of the police service, was something of which the Mayor of Philadelphia should not be deprived.

A motion to postpone was lost by a vote of 14 to 9.

On a motion to suspend the rules and enter upon a third reading the yeas were 14, the nays 10. As this requires a two-thirds vote, it did not pass.

The matter lies over until next meeting.

The estimate of the Board of Control was received. The board will require for their expenses for the next year the sum of $1,219,432.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A report was received from the Committee on City Property, with a non-recommendation of the proposed extension to the office of the Register of Wills.

An ordinance was reported by the Committee on Law, imposing a penalty of $5 and costs for every insectivorous bird killed or trapped in any part of the city of Philadelphia, at any time of year. The reed bird, snipe, rail, partridge and woodcock are excepted. Passed.

The bill to permit the Germantown Passenger Railway to keep open the curves and switches of its track in winter by the use of salt was taken up.

Mr. Barlow bitterly opposed the ordinance. He said that the snow-sweeping machines were entirely adequate to keep tracks clear, and that permission to salt curves and switches would very soon be extended into permission to salt an entire line of rail.

Mr. Fox defended the railroad. The companies did not ask to salt their tracks, for they had found a cheaper means of keeping them open; but upon the switches even hot water was of no avail. The ice that gathers upon them can only be dislodged by means of salt.

Mr. Page looked upon the ordinance as a dangerous innovation, and with some vehemence opposed it.

Mr. Francisous denounced the movement. It was postponed.

Mr. Bumm, chairman of the Committee on City Property, introduced an ordinance authorizing the sale of certain lots in Albion street useless to the corporation, the property of the city. It was passed.

Mr. Jones, of the Committee on Law, reported this: That on the receipt by any of the departments of money due to the city, it shall be the duty of the person receiving the money to obtain the signature of the person paying the same to the memorandum of payment on the books of the department. The said memorandum of payment to be dated the day the money is received, and to be attested by the clerk or other person receiving it. The ordinance was adopted.

The special order of the day, to make appropriation to pay the special police on election day, authorised by Councils to be employed, was laid over for a week.

The report of the condition of the City Treasury is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash balance, | $932,953 |
| Payments during the month, | 306,441 |
| APPROPRIATIONS. | |
| To payment of interest, | $506,357 |
| Sinking Fund, | 157,789 |
| Sundry claims, | 114,394 |

Adjourned.

*Common Branch.*—President Joseph F. Marcer was in the chair.

A communication was received from John M. Melloy, Receiver of Taxes elect, submitting the names of Jacob Spielman and Wm. Kelley as his sureties. Referred.

Also, one from Thomas J. Barger, City Solicitor elect, submitting the names of John Daly and Henry M. Daly as his sureties. Referred.

Also, one from George Getz, City Controller elect, submitting the names of Philip Mitton, Archibald Garvin and others as his sureties. Referred.

Also, one from the Guardians of the Poor, requesting Councils to appropriate the proceeds of the various trust funds authorized by law to be distributed by the Board.

Also, one from R. J. Dobbins, offering to the city at the price of $5000 a tract of land formerly known as the Kershaw Model Farm, containing 250 acres, situated in the Twenty-seventh ward, on the Island road, between the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the Penrose Ferry bridge, for the erection of a House of Correction. Referred.

A report was received from the Fairmount Park Commission, submitting a resolution passed by the Commission, requesting Councils not to select a site near the Wissahickon for the House of Correction. Referred.

Various other communications and resolutions, referring generally to the repairing and opening of streets, were received, and referred to the appropriate committees.

General Wagner presented a communication from Wm. Cramp & Sons, inviting members of Councils to be present at the launch of the new City Ice Boat, at their ship yard.

General Wagner presented a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the property owners concerned that Fourth street will be opened from the Germantown road to Columbia avenue. Lost.

Mr. Willets, from a special committee, offered an ordinance appropriating $1000 to pay for a portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Agreed to. Yeas 33, nays 6.

The ordinance left over at last session was then taken up, appropriating $14,000 to pay the salaries of the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. A long discussion ensued which was participated in by Messrs. Hetzell, Roney, Simpson, Shoemaker, Hancock, Wagner and others.

Mr. Littleton moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost—yeas 19, nays 21.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a direction to the City Solicitor to agree to a case stated, or other form of amicable arrangement in the Supreme Court, in order that the question may be judicially passed upon. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Hetzell moved that the ordinance be referred to the Committee on Law. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 19.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution directing the City Solicitor to proceed against the owners of the ship J. C. Boynton and the tugboat G. B. Kerfoot for damages caused by these craft to the Penrose Ferry bridge.

An ordinance was agreed to appropriating certain moneys to the Wills Hospital.

A motion was made to reconsider the motion by which the ordinance concerning the salaries of city judges was referred to the Committee on Law. Agreed to.

Mr. Littleton moved to amend by adding the words "of the Common Council" after the words "Committee on Law." Agreed to.

The motion to refer was then agreed to.

A resolution was offered to make certain transfers in the appropriations for the Department of City Commissioners. Agreed to.

The hour of seven having arrived the Council adjourned.

—An adjourned meeting of the Vessel Owners, and Captains' Association of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware was held yesterday at their rooms, Walnut st., above Third, John W. Gorman, President, in the chair. A report was received through the President in the case of Captain Somers, of the schooner Mary K. Somers, which was detained in Boston harbor beyond the number of lay days, for which demurrage was refused him, and that the matter had been placed in the hands of John W. Hudson, Solicitor of the Association for the eastern district of Massachusetts, and that the merchants of Boston had resolved to make a test case of it, in order to determine whether captains of vessels can claim demurrage for Sundays. The Secretary, Charles H. Steelman, reported a balance in the treasury of $2519·62. The Association numbers 521 members and 313 vessels.

—The work of grading North Broad street has been completed to Nicetown lane, near a point where the Reading Railroad crosses. Here the work was stopped for the want of a bridge. The Chief Engineer and Surveyor was instructed by Councils to prepare plans for a suitable bridge, and also to confer with the Reading Railroad Company on the subject. In accordance with this resolution a plan of an iron bridge, to cost about $75,000, has been prepared, and of this amount the Reading Railroad Company agrees to pay some $25,000. If the agreement is confirmed by Councils, the work of building the bridge will be commenced, and Broad street opened through to Fisher's lane.

—Travel over the Penrose Ferry Bridge will be prevented for some time to come, in consequence of the damage done to it by a ship that was being towed through the draw. The entire shore span on the east side of the river has been carried away, and from $14 000 to $16,000 will be required to repair the bridge.

—The new turbine wheel and pumps for Fairmount are completed, and will soon be put in place. Workmen were engaged yesterday in connecting the 36-inch main with the works, so that water may be pumped immediately after the placing of the wheel.

—James Shields, who is charged with stabbing Andrew Golden, at Twenty third and Chesnut streets, on the 2d of November, from the effects of which he died on Saturday last, gave himself up yesterday to Detective William Warnock.

—George Smith, an engineer, residing at Twenty-third and Arch streets, fell yesterday afternoon and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The monthly drill of Company A, Philadelphia Fire Zouaves, was given last evening, at the Armory, Broad and Race streets, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The company is under the command of Captain J. W. Ryan, who has brought it to such a state of perfection in all the movements, that the organization claims the championship of Pennsylvania, and is striving for that of the United States. Every movement last evening elicited the hearty applause of the audience, and as the spirit exhibited by this company is spreading, Philadelphia will, in no little time, have a local militia of which she may well be proud.

—William Valentine, of Trenton, N. J., came to this city on Wednesday, and went out to the Columbia Bridge on business. On Wednesday afternoon and evening he was at the beer saloon of Joseph Armaut, in the neighborhood of the bridge, where he had a quarrel with a young man named John Devlin. They went from the saloon to fight the quarrel out, and Valentine getting the best of Devlin, the latter ran on the bridge, followed by Valentine. Devlin got across, and, he says, went home. Valentine was not seen afterwards, but he was heard to cry for help, as if in the water, and he is supposed to have, in the darkness, stepped from the footpath to the railroad track, which is open timber-work, and to have fallen through. The body has not been recovered, but a coat, which Valentine carried on his arm, has been hauled up. Valentine resided at Market and Lumberton streets, Trenton.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 133¾.

—Rebel majority in Louisiana, 55,170.

—Vice-President elect Colfax has gone West.

—Many Indian outrages have occurred recently in Arizona.

—General Grant left Washington last evening on a brief visit to West Point.

—Ex-General George B. McClellan has been elected President of the University of California.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made Wednesday night to rob a Schoharie, N. Y., county bank.

—Two workmen were killed at Eastport, Me., yesterday, by the breaking of a wheel at the Pembroke Works.

—The schooner Mary E. Williams, from Gibralter for New York, is ashore on Hampstead Beach, Long Island.

—An attempt was made yesterday in New York city to rob a bank messenger of $100,000. The scoundrels were arrested.

—Three persons have died from injuries received by the boiler explosion at Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county, last Saturday.

—James Glenn, engineer of a distillery in Baltimore, was found yesterday morning in the machinery, crushed to a shapeless mass.

—Application has been made to the War Department by a lady of our city for Jeff. Davis' calico dress, shawl, and waterproof," for exhibition at a fair.

—A disgraceful prize-fight took place yesterday afternoon near Detroit, in which one of the brutes persistently attempted to gouge out the eyes of the other brute.

—Prominent Maryland Democrats have suddenly found out that Grant is the President elect. *Ergo*, they want the Seymour-Hampton electors to vote for him. This movement of the Rebels will have about as much success as that which followed Buckner's strategy at Fort Donelson, Pemberton's at Vicksburg, Bragg's at Chattanooga, and Lee's at Richmond.

### Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Nov. 12.—The following news has been received from Mexico:—The National Congress is about to try several important persons, among whom are the following:—Senor Huerta, member of Congress, accused of being implicated in the conspiracy of Michoacan; Mejia, Secretary of War, for expending moneys without the authorization of Congress, and Governor Montverde, of Sonora, for a violation of the Constitution.

Congressman Zambrana has accused Senor Romero, late Minister to Washington, of acts contrary to the laws of Congress.

General Escobedo is actively engaged in prosecuting operations against the insurrectionists in Tamaulipas. Troops have been despatched against the banditti in the State of Puebla.

General Canto, the alleged assassin of Patoni, upon being brought before the civil court to answer the charge against him, demanded a military trial. After an argument on both sides the court reserved its decision.

Noreiga, head of a revolutionary band, was in the neighborhood of Eunsca.

The arrest of the Secretary of State of Vera Cruz, was made on the ground that he had violated the laws in accepting a civil office while holding a position in the army.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—It is announced that the Rev. William Thompson, D. D., now Archbishop of York, succeeds the late Rev. Charles Thomas Longley as Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D. D., now Bishop of Oxford, succeeds to the vacant See of York.

The Parliamentary elections commence tomorrow. The most extreme measures of precaution against disturbances at the polls have been taken by the police authorities. Troops have been sent to Blackburn, an important borough in Lancashire, where serious trouble is feared.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—The International Military Commission has agreed to prohibit the use in time of war of all explosive projectiles weighing less than four hundred grammes.

VIENNA, Nov. 12.—The Reichsrath has passed a bill prescribing new regulations for the army of reserve, and for soldiers of three years' service. Before the passage of the bill Baron von Beust carefully explained his former speech, so as to remove all cause of anxiety.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 6·41 | MOON RISES | 5·31 |
| SUN SETS | 4·44 | HIGH WATER | 12·42 |

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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siberia | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 27 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | Oct. 28 |
| Europa | Glasgow | New York | Oct. 30 |
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Oct. 31 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 3 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 3 |
| Hermann | Southampton | New York | Nov. 3 |
| England | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 4 |
| City of London | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 4 |
| Baltimore | Southampton | Baltimore | Nov. 4 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 14 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | Nov. 14 |
| Hibernia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 14 |
| Celtia | New York | London | Nov. 14 |
| Berlin | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 14 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 17 |
| Westphalia | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 17 |
| Java | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 18 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 21 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Nov. 28 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 28 |
| Wm. Penn | New York | London | Nov. 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Nov. 14 |
| Cortes | New York | New Orleans | Nov. 14 |
| Rising Star | New York | Aspinwall | Nov. 16 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Nov. 18 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Nov. 20 |
| S. America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 23 |
| Stars and Stripes | Philada | Havana | Dec. 2 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, Stinnickson & Co.

Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Br. barque Jennie Ellingwood, Ellingwood, 2 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Towed round by tug Yankee.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grimley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Brother's Pride, Smith from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the N.W. Lightship 1 P. M. 28th ultimo.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 10th instant.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York 11th inst.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Barque Advance, Vickery, hence for Antwerp, was off the Eddystone 28th ult.

Barque Idolique, Durkee, from London for Philadelphia, put into Portsmouth 30th ult.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, sailed from Trieste 25th ult. from Licata.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsey, at Bremerhaven 27th ult. from St. Jago.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, hence, at Cronstadt 26th ultimo.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, hence, at Naples 20th ultimo.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, at Liverpool 30th ult., from Cardenas

Brig L. Warren, Cobb, sailed from Cardenas 3d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs F. M. Fox, Case, and Bonny Boat, Kelley, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr W. F. Hilles, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Ceres, Trefethen, hence for Dover, at Edgartown 7th inst.

Schr Black Diamond, Young, hence, at Edgartown 8th inst., and sailed next day for Danvers.

Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, hence for Salem, sailed from Edgartown 9th inst.

Schr Wm. Doughton, Dayton, hence for New London, and George S. Somers, Bray, hence for Jersey City, at New York 11th inst.

Schr Jesse L. Leach, Stafford, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Fernandina, Fla., 5th inst

Schrs John Strong, Crawford, and H. W. Benedict, Case, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schrs John Crockford, Jones; Ourust Heath; and Edwin, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schrs Mary Standish, Rich, and Ruth H. Baker, Loring, hence for Boston; E. S. Twisden, Chase, do, for Charlestown; D. G. Floyd, Weeden, do, for Chelsea, at Newport 10th inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Richmond 10th inst.

Schr M. I. Vankirk, Walker, hence for Fairhaven, at New York 11th inst.

Schrs G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, and Alexander Wiley, Avery, hence at Richmond 9th inst.

Schrs Elwood Doron, Bogart, and Vapor, Jones, hence, at Washington, D. C., 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Handkerchief Lightvessel (No. 4) will be moved the first favorable opportunity about 1000 yards to the northward of her present position, when she will lie about one third of a mile from the southern extremity of the Handkerchief Shoal.

Boston, Nov. 11, 1868.

The bearings and distances of the Monomoy Point and Chatham Lights from the Pollock Rip Lightvessel are as follows viz.:—

Monomoy Point 68 W. true 8¾ nautical miles.

Chatham N. 8 30 W. 8¾ nautical miles.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Boston, Nov. 10, 1868.


KELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'
RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL
PRINTING ROOMS
N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 35 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

GENERAL AGENTS

FOR THE

National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

FOR THE

States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W CLARK & CO,

NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 8 tuthtf PHILADEDPHIA.

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NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.

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M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

OF

CARPETINGS.

Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.

CARPETINGS.

ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

LUMBER.

FALL, 1868.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden Sts.

Calls the attention of Builders and others to his Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

CONSISTING OF

Hemlock and Spruce Joists,
Carolina Flooring, all grades,
White Pine Boards, all qualities,
Shingles, Plastering Lath,

And all kinds of Building Lumber. [10 8 thstu2m

AT LOWEST PRICES.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2000 SOUTH Street.

1 1

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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FROM

Canton to Tien-Tsin,

(THE SEAPORT OF PEKIN),

CONNECTING ALL THE PORTS ON THE

ASIATIC COAST,

Whose foreign commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

CAPITAL OF $5,000,000;

SHARES, $100 EACH.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2·50 per share.

THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.

For Circulars, Maps, and full information apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,

Diamonds,

11 [4p] Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,

MAKERS,

11 11smthfrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. [5 29]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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1 1] PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,

5 22] PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6] No. 108 JONES' Alley.


## AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
OF
BARBE BLEUE,
(Blue Beard.)
Opera Bouffe in 4 acts, by J. Offenbach.
MAD'LLE IRMA.....as.....BOULOTTE
MONS. AUJAC.....as.....BARBE BLEUE
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES IN THE CAST.
SPLENDID BALLET.
MAD'LLE DE ROSA.....Premiere Danseuse
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT TWO O'CLOCK,
ONLY GRAND
BARBE BLEUE
MATINEE.
RESERVED SEATS TO MATINEE, ONE DOLLAR.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE
GEROLSTEIN.
SEATS FOR SALE AT THE ACADEMY,
And at BONER'S Music Store No. 1102 Chesnut street.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
BYRON'S NEW DRAMA—A GREAT SUCCESS,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
CROWDED HOUSES!
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY!
EVERY ACT ENCORED!
THE NEW COMPANY AND
THE BEST CAST IN THE CITY.
MISS HENRIETTA IRVING, MISS BESSIE SUDLOW, SENORA E. DI CARFANO, J. B. ROBERTS, E. L. TILTON, J. B. STUDLEY, E. F. THORNE, J. W. JENNINGS, J. T. WARD,
AND OTHERS IN THE CAST.
The Age, Press, Bulletin, TELEGRAPH, Star, Post, Herald, Ledger, Inquirer, and North American ALL say "That this play is magnificently produced and well acted."
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
as presented at this Theatre will be found intensely interesting, whilst in all productions, so far, in this country, the story is unsatisfactory and disconnected.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH ST. BELOW ARCH.
Lessee and Manager.....S. C. GREGORY
Will open for the season SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1868,
Grand Military Spectacle,
THE GATHERING OF THE CLANS,
introducing, in full Scottish Highland costume,
100 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN.
Grand new Ballet Divertissement,
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA.
First Premier Absolute,
MAD'LLE LEONTINE
Thirty Ladies of the Corps de Ballet.
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S Elite Troupe of Educated Animals and MINIATURE CIRCUS.
THE CHAMPION GYMNASTS,
Jean, Victor, Albert, Arthur, and Willie.
VOCALISTS,
Miss Annie Braddon, Little Bessie Gregory, Mr. Harry Carter, Mr. Sherrington.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 75c. Family Circle, 25c. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7:45. Box Office open 10 to 4, daily. Seats secured in advance. 11 12 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 4 TO 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 13,
BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Tom Taylor's splendid comedy of
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP,
Captain Hawksley.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
To conclude with the Romantic play of
THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN.
Mariteau.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,
MR EDWIN FORREST,
whose engagement is positively limited to
TEN NIGHTS,
will make his first appearance as
CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
H. J. Byron's great original Play, now playing at Wallack's, New York,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
with every Scene New,
New Mechanical Effects,
Great Cast. All the Company and
MRS. JOHN DREW.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS,
COMMENCING AT
CONCERT HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16.
BLIND TOM,
THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
At 2 O'clock.
N. B.—Seats may be secured at Trumpler's No. 926 Chesnut street. 11 13 6t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M. Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 75 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrance of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by

10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

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REMOVAL.

C. J. PRICE

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Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of

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A large and entirely new stock of the best English Standard Literature just received. Architectural, Mechanical, and Scientific Books always on hand. The choicest new publications received as issued. Foreign Books, Periodicals, etc., imported to order, weekly, by steamer. 11 9 6t

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD invites the attention of bookbuyers to his very extensive collection of CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS, embracing all classes of Literature, and particularly superbly illustrated and Fine Art works. History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, standard and Miscellaneous Works. Early Printed Books

# Evening Telegraph

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*NO.* 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1868.


### Reconstruction in South America.

The situation of Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, at the last advices was so desperate that news of the happy termination of the conflict on the banks of the Parana may be expected every day. But one result need be looked for—the total discomfiture of the Paraguayan leader and his army, a result in the best interests of civilization, liberty, and humanity. The despatches recently received from Mr. Washburn, our Minister to Paraguay, are filled with horrible details of the cold-blooded atrocities of Lopez, a perusal of which, we hope, has cured the New York *Herald* and some other American journals of their profound admiration for the Dictator and sympathy with his unworthy cause. The sooner he is pushed to the wall and pinned there, the better for the unfortunate people over whom he has so long wielded despotic sway, and for such foreigners as have fallen into his clutches. A republic Paraguay never was, and during the progress of the present war with Brazil and her allies it has been the most outrageous of petty despotisms. Brazil is a constitutional monarchy, with a man of liberal and enlarged views at its head; but, simply because it is a monarchy, certain journals who profess to be enlisted in the cause of liberty and progress have steadfastly defended the course of the Paraguayan Dictator, deprecating the serious blow at republican institutions which, as they claim, will result from his overthrow, only by ignoring his tyrannical instincts and shameless cruelties.

Although Lopez has enjoyed the apparent sympathy of the leading governments of the world, and the powerful endorsement of influential journals in both hemispheres, he is now on his last legs, and must soon fall. Then will arise a very serious question, about which all mankind will proceed to perplex itself. This question involves the reconstruction of Paraguay, which will be left by the fall of Lopez without the semblance of a government. The apologizers for Lopez's tyranny will of course raise a howl if Brazil breathes the words partition or annexation. To their minds it will be an act of wholesale brigandage, equalled only by the partition of Poland. Still, it seems to us that either partition among the allies, or annexation as a whole to Brazil, will be the best alternatives from which the Paraguayans can select their destiny. The territory over which Dr. Francia erected the most arbitrary of modern despotisms in 1814 embraces about eighty-four thousand square miles, a little more than the combined extent of the New England States and New Jersey, and had a population before the war of about one million. A large majority of the people are the pure-blooded descendants of the Guarani tribe of Indians, the intensely-developed spirit of caste which exists having prevented the general intermixture of the Spanish and aboriginal races which so largely prevails in other sections of South America.

Although the country is one of remarkable fertility, and capable of being rendered exceedingly productive, the exclusive system of Dr. Francia and his successor, Lopez, has restrained immigration and the arts of peace, thereby keeping the country in a condition but little in advance of that found by Sebastian Cabot, the first European to visit it, when he sailed up the Parana in 1526. The long-protracted war which Lopez has maintained against the combined forces of Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Confederation, has exhausted its resources, nearly every man in the country having been impressed into the army, and of late many of the most grievous burdens of the contest, including that of actual service in the trenches, having fallen upon the women. In the state of desolation which will prevail after the final termination of the war by the overthrow of Lopez, with the complete demoralization of the inhabitants, and the utter prostration of all their industries, Paraguay will either drag out a dead-alive existence for years, or fall a prey to civil strife and the contentions of ambitious foreigners, unless the allies complete their work by taking it in hand and thoroughly reconstructing it.

What South America needs most is consolidation of territory and centralization of power. These are the only remedies for the grievous ills which have afflicted the greater portion of the continent since the Spanish yoke was thrown off piecemeal, and not in a lump by concert of action among all the colonies. Brazil has a magnificent extent of territory, a large and industrious population, and the only stable government south of the Isthmus, if we except the small colonies of Great Britain, France, and Holland, on the coast of Guiana. Although her government is monarchical in form, the firm rule of Dom Pedro II is worth far more to humanity than the anarchy which reproaches the name of republicanism throughout the rest of the continent. Under Brazilian rule Paraguay can be made prosperous, productive, and satisfied. Therefore, why not let Brazil gobble her up, and put an end to the matter at once? Or, if the advocates of republican institutions for all mankind, including the giants of Terra del Fuego and the horse-thieves of the Camanche country, insist that Paraguay must not be degraded from a despotism disguised as a republic into a republic disguised as a monarchy, let the Argentine Confederation, which has a territory of 920,000 square miles and a population of only 1,200,000, absorb the disputed real estate and present to the world a stronger and more respectable front than she now does. Sarmiento, her late representative in this country, and one of the wisest and most polished statesmen ever produced by South America, has just been inaugurated as President, and doubtless could do as much with and for Paraguay as Mr. Seward has done in respect to the ice-bound tracts around the North pole.

Moreover, while this process of reconstruction is progressing at the other end of the New World, it would be an excellent thing if the petty republic of Uruguay, with a territory of only 70,000 square miles and but 350,000 inhabitants, could be obliterated by either Dom Pedro or President Sarmiento. With Paraguay and Uruguay both run out of the sisterhood of nations, a portion of South America would be much nearer the political millennium than it now is.

### The Western "Corner" to Raise the Price of Bread.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when money was so abundant in regard to its amount. We have inflated and inflated and inflated until it would really seem that every citizen must become rich; and if everything else was not inflated along with the currency, this Arcadian result would have been reached. If a dollar to-day could go as far as a dollar in 1858, then every man would be comparatively a Crœsus But with the increase in the amount of currency has come a rise in the price of everything needed, and the result is that we question whether the bulk of the people are not poorer than they were ten years ago. But we quote this self-evident truth only to call attention to an error which is prevalent, of supposing that the undue expansion of our circulation is the cause of the rise in certain necessary articles, and more especially of such an essential article as bread. It is not the currency but the rascality of speculators which is the cause of prices which the poor are compelled to pay for such an every-day needed article as flour. At the present time its price is exorbitantly high, out of all proportion, and we have good reasons for saying that, high as it is, there is every probability that it will be yet higher before the winter is very far advanced. Our people have all read rumors of a "corner" in the grain market of the West, and of how the farmers are holding back the crops and the dealers are buying short and speculating generally, in order that there may be a stringency in the Eastern market, and they thus be able to secure the usurious prices which they hope to attain. Now, these rumors are more than idle tales. They are all of them true. The Western papers confess the fact that there exists a "tendency," as they would term it, on the part of the farmers to delay sending their crops to the eastward. This, in other and plainer words, means a corrupt and criminal "ring" to raise the price of bread and cause riches to flow to their coffers by unduly robbing the poor of their hard earnings. For this the farmers are to a certain extent responsible, but the great blame of it rests on the Chicago Corn Exchange—on the heavy dealers who buy up a hundred thousand bushels and hold it to suit their pleasure. An indignant contemporary, who understands how the matter is done, thus describes it:—

"Many people do not understand what 'cornering the grain market' means, although there are few who have not suffered from the ill effects of it. To effect a 'corner,' then, it is only necessary for a body of men to conspire together to buy five hundred thousand bushels of corn or wheat at a certain price, to be delivered on a certain day, in a certain market, which is capable of supplying four hundred thousand bushels only in that time. It is principally the smart money drawn from the failure to deliver the one hundred thousand bushels that cannot be obtained, on which the conspirators make their profit."

Now this is true so far as the dealers are concerned, but the farmers are also greatly to blame. They produce a general stringency throughout all the East, in order to secure their ends, and at the very time they are keeping back their corn in order to secure a fictitious price. A number of our contemporaries, among them the *Economist*, are in favor of some law to restrain these evil-doers, and talk about an act of Congress. An act of Congress would not accomplish sufficient good to justify the use of the paper on which it is written. It would be the Stevens Gold bill re-enacted. The only way that it can be prevented is that prevention which nature affords, and which, we are glad to say, is on the eve of breaking the "corner" all to pieces. It is caused by two things. First, the closing of the navigation of the great lakes. As soon as winter sets in, the rivers and lakes are frozen, the canals closed up, and the usual cheap means of transportation cut off. If it were not for this, grain could be kept back with enormous profit until January. But if it is kept too long West, it can only be sent East by rail, and the cost of the freight is such as to make the actual expense of the grain so great that no margin is left for great profits. It is found to be more advantageous to send the produce on now than to wait until then. Hence nature compels the "corner" to break at a certain time. The time is now arrived, and if grain would be got East, it must commence at once. So this supplies a law more effectual than an act of Congress. The second reason is, that while grain is strongest *here*, money is strongest *there*. We can get along without grain for a certain time, but long before we give out in money. The West tries to then get money advanced from the East, and the East in return compels the forwarding of the grain. At the present time, the Illinois papers are lamenting the need of money. They clearly see that if they had only enough to hold out and keep their grain on hand they could extort to an alarming extent more. But, alas for them! they can't. At the present writing the entire West, with its millions of bushels, is "hard up." Hence we hear of talk about shipments and of weakening the corner. It needs no law to break it. Its own weight will do that before thirty days are past. The prices may go a little higher, but then they must come down. Western grain is not like Pennsylvania coal. It is a long journey to get it here, and money must be had by the beginning of the year; so that a wise provision of nature will effect results which Congress and all its laws would signally fail to accomplish. When we commence to hear of failures in the West we may know the cause and give a due amount of sympathy—"the 'corner' has broken down a little too soon, and some have fallen with it."

"T. W." has arrived. He landed yesterday in New York, and it is announced that on Monday next he will hasten to Washington, "to pay his respects to the President elect." This means business for which "T. W." has a wholesome appetite. When he pays his respects to any man of prominence, it is something more than by way of a formal call. He never did such a thing as journey all the way from New York to Washington merely to shake hands with a prominent official. There was always carried, on such a trip, an axe of larger or smaller dimensions, the edge of which received more or less of a grinding. The axe that Thurlow Weed will carry to Washington next week will probably be the one with which he proposes to fell the timber which he hopes General Grant may be induced to accept for cabinet material. "T. W." has felled such timber before, and enjoys the sport hugely. Old and feeble as he is, he has not resigned his position as "King of the Lobby," and head of the Kitchen Cabinet. He aspires to no official position himself, being content to pull the strings which move the rulers of the nation; ambitious, like Warwick, not of being king, but of making and unmaking kings. That he will lay out a four years' plan for General Grant there can be no doubt; that he will urge that plan upon the President elect is equally certain; that he will kindly offer to dispose of the principal positions within the gift of the nation's choice is to be taken as a matter of course; and that he will return to New York with a gigantic flea in his ear is an event quite likely to occur.

The Committee on Revision of Studies, in its recent report to the Board of Controllers, recommended that the new rule to avoid home studies should not be abolished. The wisdom of their decision will only be questioned by those who unthinkingly approve the old cramming process, which in thousands of instances weakened the physical and intellectual vigor of overtasked pupils, and made education an engine of destruction. It is time that every parent should comprehend that intense and constant mental application of children results in many instances in "a broken constitution, an early death, and an unavailing never-ending sorrow." The pupil who becomes letter-perfect in all the books used in the public schools by extraordinary and unhealthy exertions, gives for such knowledge infinitely more than it is worth. The true end of education is to develop and strengthen the mind and to teach children how to think, rather than to burden their brains with a mass of information by resorting to a process that weakens their reasoning faculties and unfits them for the useful pursuits of life.

It is announced that another effort will be made at the approaching session of Congress to connect the telegraphic and postal systems of the country. The experiment has proved entirely successful in all the leading continental nations, and it has recently been adopted in Great Britain. There is no good reason why it should not also be practicable and eminently useful in the United States. Capital and labor are wasted in the maintenance in every town of separate postal and telegraphic offices. Under proper regulations the people could be supplied with telegraphic intelligence for less than one-half the present prices, and telegraphic wires could be widely extended in every direction.

The Death of Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio, which is announced by telegraph as having taken place suddenly this morning, will create a profound sensation throughout the country. In 1861 he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of over fifty-five thousand in a total vote of 358,000, and served honorably and faithfully from 1862 to 1864, bending all his energies to the furtherance of the good cause of liberty and union. He was one of that noble band of loyal Governors whose deeds will go down into history rivalling in splendor the achievements of their colaborers on the field of battle.

Our Finances.—On our first page to day we give the substance of the annual report of General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, showing the operations of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868. It will be read with interest by every person who has anything at stake in the country. A decrease of over $142,000,000 in the receipts are shown; while the expenditures have decreased $58,000,000 in the Navy and Public Debt Departments, and increased $34,000,000 in the Interior, Civil, and War Departments.

Amusing.—The *Age* is "amused" by witnessing "the distrust of General Grant that has grown up in the radical mind *since* the election." We hope the *Age* will continue to find amusement by obscuring its editorial vision with such harmless cobwebs of falsehood.


## HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 fmp

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White. Dr. Daniel Neale.
Dr. David Roberts. Dr. Mahlon Kirke.
Dr. James S. Williams. Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins.
Dr. H. Winterbottom. Dr. Edw. Townsend.
Dr. Louis Jack and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein.

Respectfully, DR. F. R. THOMAS, 11 9 mwf13t Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS. Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. See 11,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, 11 9 mwf1st Below Eighth.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 242

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844 Incorporated 1855.
BOOK-KEEPING, as practised by the best business men, for Wholesale, Retail, Manufacturing, Jobbing, Importing, Real Estate, Professional, Commission, Company, Speculating, Foreign and Domestic Shipping, Joint stock Company, Banking Business, etc
PENMANSHIP. Plain and Ornamental, taught by a superior penman, in the most efficient manner.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS. The most rapid, concise, and improved methods.
BUSINESS PRACTICES. Business Forms, Commercial Law, etc. Students instructed separately, and received at any time. Circulars sent on application. 11 13 2t] DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FISTH, 11 2 30t Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 11, 1868.—The APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, corner of FIFTH and ARCH Streets, first and second stories, having been remodelled and repaired, will be opened to the readers on SATURDAY EVENING, November 14, 1868.

An invitation is hereby extended to subscribers and friends of the Library, and to the citizens generally, to visit and examine the Library Rooms, on FRIDAY EVENING, November 13, 1868.

By order of the Board of Managers. 11 11 4t JOSEPH R. RHOADS, Secretary.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, commencing on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 16th instant, and closing on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th. The patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. Season Tickets, 25 cents. Single Tickets 10 cents. 11 9 mwf3t

MR. JOBSON, FORMERLY CONSULTing Surgeon and Dentist to the Royal Family of England, will lecture at Assembly Building, on MONDAY, November 16, at 8 o'clock, ON THE PHYSIOLOGY AND HARMONY OF FEMALE DRESS. Tickets, 50 cents, at the Hall and his residence, No. 614 Washington Square. 11 10 6t

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.

NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants, numbered from 3000 to 4000, will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 11 11 7t City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLSterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No 920 CHESNUT Street 10 12 1m

## MILK!

A few weeks ago Mr. Trulyrural, from the interior of Bucks county, went with four other gentlemen to the city of New York. Arriving at the Metropolitan Hotel, they deposited their carpet-bags in a place of safety, and then sought refreshment in the bar-room. The four, proceeding to imbibe the contents of the customary bottles, asked Mr. Trulyrural,

"WHAT WILL YOU TAKE?"

To which Mr. Trulyrural, in all the simplicity of his rustic constitution of mind, replied,

"I'LL TAKE A GLASS OF MILK!"

And they were all amused, and the bar-keeping man said he was very sorry, but he hadn't anything as strong as that; and just then a big, stout fellow spoke up, and said that he never knew of anybody strong enough to stand a regular diet of New York milk; but that the strongest things he ever had known of were the Clothes they sell at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

And the four other men, and Mr. Trulyrural, too, agreed that the best thing they could do, under the circumstances was to seek the strength, elegance comfort, and economy which result from buying Clothes at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRUIT---NEW FRUIT.

LARGE DOUBLE CROWN DEHESA RAISINS, In whole, half, and quarter boxes.
NEW FIGS,
PRUNELLAS,
COMQUATS,
PRESERVED GINGER.
NEW ALMONDS,
PARADISE NUTS,
CANNED FRUIT,
In Great Variety.
PRESERVES, MARMALADES,
JAMS AND JELLIES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 11 13 1m

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INS CO. PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

**Premiums Received from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.**

| | |
|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $803,506 74 |
| On Fire Risks | 145,205 06 |
| | $948,711 80 |
| Premium on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867 | 406,845 71 |
| | $1,355,557 51 |

**Premiums Marked Off as Earned from November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.**

| | |
|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $746,605 77 |
| On Fire Risks | 148,317 72 |
| | $894,923 49 |
| Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc. | 107,498 82 |
| | $1,002,422 31 |

**Losses, Expenses, Etc., during the year as above.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Marine and Inland Navigation Losses | $424,052 74 | |
| Fire Losses | 74,485 87 | |
| Return Premiums | 59,141 02 | |
| Reinsurances | 36,106 51 | |
| Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc | 50,586 63 | |
| Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes | 43,555 89 | |
| Expenses | 23,908 65 | |
| | | $710,837 31 |
| | | $291,585 00 |

## ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10 40s. | | $208,500 00 |
| 120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881 | | 136,800 00 |
| 50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad) | | 50,000 00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan | | 211,375 00 |
| 125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax) | | 128,501 00 |
| 50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan | | 51,500 00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds | | 20,200 00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds | | 24,000 00 |
| 25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee) | | 20,625 00 |
| 30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan | | 21,000 00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan | | 5,031 25 |
| 15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock | | 15,000 00 |
| 10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock | | 11,300 00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | | 3,500 00 |
| 20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | | 15,000 00 |
| 207,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on City Properties | | 207,900 00 |
| $1,100,900 Par | Market value, | $1,130,325 25 |
| Cost | | $1,093,604 26 |
| Real Estate | | 36,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | | 322,486 94 |
| Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | | 40,178 88 |
| Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value | | 1,813 00 |
| Cash in Bank | $116,150 08 | |
| Cash in Drawer | 413 65 | |
| | | 116,563 80 |
| | | $1,647,367 09 |

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip no presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper, |
| Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernardou, |
| James Traquair, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| James B. McFarland, | John B. Semple, Pitts., |
| Edward Lafourcade, | A. B. Berger, do. |
| Joshua P. Eyre, | D. T. Morgan, do. |

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary.
THOMAS C. HAND, President. 11 12 1m JOHN C. HAND, Vice-President.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

RUBY'S HUSBAND, IN CLOTH, ONLY $1 50.

SHAKESPEARE, in paper, 35 cents, cloth 50 cents. AT THE CHEAP BOOK EMPORIUM.

JAMES S. CLAXTON, No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, 11 13 2t PHILADELPHIA.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. Corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. SECOND HALF OF THE FALL QUARTER will begin on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 16, 17, and 18. Names of new pupils may now be entered. 11 13 2t

OPERA GLASSES.

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY OPERA GLASSES JUST RECEIVED.

New Styles in Pearl, Fancy, and Morocco Cases.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER, OPTICIAN, No. 728 CHESNUT Street. 11 13 fmw6trp PHILADELPHIA.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE: S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| GEORGE H. STUART, | S. H. HORSTMANN, |
| GEORGE W. CHILDS, | A. J. DREXEL, |
| WM. A. PORTER, | JOSEPH PATTERSON, |
| F. A. DREXEL, | WM. C. HOUSTON, |
| WM. V. McKEAN, | P. J. SOLMS, |
| THOMAS W. EVANS. | HENRY E. ROOD. |

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.
A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

AND

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; with a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers, 11 7 1mrp

BOX-TOES

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw3 ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices. 9 15 2m ERNEST SOPP.

## FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7 1rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

## PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m 4p No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3 tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE PRACTICE OF A PHYSICIAN, of twenty years' standing. A large practice has been done. An excellent opportunity for a young physician. Books, Instruments, and Office Furniture for sale, if desired. Apply at DRUG STORE, N. E. cor. FOURTH and SOUTH. 11 12 3t

## NEW YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1868.

THE FILIBUSTERS

have made up their minds to annex Cuba to the United States. The office of the United States Marshal is bristling with horror and the bastions of Fort Lafayette with guns. The Spanish Consul has nothing to say in the matter. His doors are open but his mouth is shut, so that reporters get very little satisfaction.

Marshal Murray resembles him in both these particulars. The position of a reporter or of any newspaper man seeking news is no *sinecure* just now. No people can bear being bluffed off so blandly as the gentlemen of the Press—"God bless 'em, every one."

In consequence of the excitement the price of Spanish flies has risen, and no such thing as a *mild* Havana is to be had.

In consequence of the perilous nature of the interviews which they are obliged to seek, in the interests of their respective newspapers, special prayers are put up in St. Alban's Chapel for the reporters of sensation newspapers, commencing with the *World*.

Three thousand men are to leave for Cuba in fifteen days, or, if that is impossible, fifteen thousand men are to leave in three days.

So great has been the run upon Colonel Gibbons and General de Pallakoff that the respective Ladiadies of these gentlemen raised their terms immediately, and sent in their bills at twenty-three minutes after five this morning. It is thought that they will repudiate.

SUSAN THE SENSIBLE

took the chair on Wednesday evening, at No. 68 East Broadway, Botanic Hall.

The business of the hour was the permanent organization of the Workingwomen's Association.

The names of 250 city workingwomen were enrolled.

Any workingwoman may become a member by signing the articles of the constitution, and contributing one ten-cent postage currency per month.

The objects are the establishment of a sisterhood of workingwomen, the institution of stated meetings for social intercourse, the discussion of humanitarian and progressive ideas, the adoption of a co operating and ameliorating plan, the forming of a fund for the benefit of members in sickness or misfortune, etc.

A nice little word war was threatened between the workingwomen and a number of Sorosisters who were present.

Miss Anthony, the head and front of the Workingwomen's Association, is the Great North American Female Suffragist. Nobody can beat her in that line.

Now the Sorosisters are anything but Suffragists. What they go in for is tea and toast at Delmonico's, and if there is any "quail" on the toast, why the resemblance to a pig's foot, with a chicken-wing served on to it, is so much the more approved.

Quite a number of withering glances therefore ensued between the Suffragists and the Sorosisters.

No one was struck with palsy, however, and the result of the vote was that Susan was elevated to the office of Presidentess, and some enthusiastic admirer made a motion, which was not seconded, that $25 should be given her as a recognition of her services.

In fact, the Workingwomen's Association is Progressive and the Sorosis is Digressive. The one may sometimes awaken a suspicion of Blue Stocking; the other awakens a suspicion of open-worked silk stockings.

MADAME OLYMPE AUDOUARD

is a genuine Countess, and on that account, more than any other, is a great success here. She appeared for the first time in this city on Wednesday night at the private theatre of the Union League Club House.

Her "conferences" are delivered in French, in order that she may be completely intelligible to the expectancy and rose of Fifth avenue and Murray Hill.

Her dark eyes are full of two good things—passion and intellect. She rolls them together into one (passion and intellect—not her eyes) when she looks at you.

Her subjects were "Victor Hugo" and the "First Napoleon." She extolled the one and satirized the other, and was very warmly applauded.

Levizac's French Grammar is having a large sale.

A NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE

has been erected at the foot of Forty-fourth street and East river.

Its cost is $100,000, and its architectural and slaughtering facilities are enough to make cattle in love with death.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE

has been bought by Mr. James Fiske, as at first stated, and Mr. James Fiske has leased the entire building, excepting the theatre, its offices and entrances, to the Erie Railway Company for twenty years.

Opera is going to help Erie, and Erie is going to help opera. Art and Commerce are only brought into a closer contact and music and merchandise will transport and be transported together.

"PLANCHEITE'S DIARY"

is the title of a pamphlet soon to be issued by Miss Kate Field. ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC this will be the last night of *Barbe Bleue*, and at the matinee to-morrow this opera will be given for the last time. There will be no performance to-morrow night.

On Monday *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* will be given, with Mlle Tostee as the "Duchess" and the entire original cast. *La Belle Helene* will also be produced next week.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Lancashire Lass* will be performed this evening. On Saturday there will be a matinee.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a farewell benefit this evening. Tom Taylor's comedy of *Still Waters Run Deep*, with the Mr. Davenport as "Captain Hawksley," and *The Carpenter of Rouen*, with Mr. Davenport a "Martean," will be given. We hope that the compliment of a full house will be extended to Mr. Davenport this evening.

On Monday Mr. Edwin Forrest will commence an engagement of ten nights, and will appear as "Cardinal Richelieu."

AT THE AMERICAN Madlle Conchita Ronzatti, tight-roper performer and danseuse, will appear this evening.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE, on Seventh street, below Arch, will open on Saturday evening with an attractive entertainment.

THE FIFTH Sentz and Hassler matinee for Saturday afternoon, in Musical Fund Hall, has an exceedingly rich variety. Mr. William Ewers, the celebrated cornet performer, will give one of his brilliant solos. The "Surprise Symphony" by Haydn will be performed for the first time this season.

## CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's; Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

*Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.*

*All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 606 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IS SICKNESS AVOIDABLE?—Thousands toss on sick-beds to-day, who might have been well and hearty had they taken due precautions for the preservation of that most precious of earthly blessings, *a sound mind in a sound body*. Sickness, to a greater extent than most people suppose, *is avoidable*. When the body is languid, the spirits depressed, and the nervous system unnaturally sensitive, it should be taken for granted that *mischief is brewing*. These hints and warnings, vouchsafed as such by a kind Providence, ought not to be disregarded. If they are slighted, as is too generally the case, the next thing may be a fever, a severe bilious attack, or some other form of acute disease. They indicate as clearly as if the intimation were given in articulate language, that the animal functions are disordered and the system debilitated. Under these circumstances, the *only thing to be done is to regulate and restore*, and the *best regulating and restorative preparation ever used for the prevention of sickness is* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. In this way, bilious remittent fever, chills and fever, spasms, nervous paroxysms, violent attacks of indigestion, and all the ordinary epidemics, may almost certainly be averted. They are usually preceded by the symptoms described, and surely it is wisdom to forestall them by resorting to an antidote at once harmless, agreeable, and invigorating. Most assuredly, it will soon dissipate the unpleasant feelings referred to, which, of course, is desirable, even if they were not likely to lead to something worse. The close of the Fall is usually accompanied by unhealthy fogs and violent atmospheric changes, and it is therefore a season when invigoration is particularly needed.

LACE CURTAINS—GREAT SALE.—

Selling off the large lot of Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, also cornices, loops, centre tassels, and Gimps, at prices to suit the times. Truly great bargains at

PATTEN'S CURTAIN STORE,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PANTALOONS cut to fit.
Pantaloons cut fashionably.
Pantaloons cut in the French style.
Pantaloons in the English style,
THE BEST PANTALOON CUTTER IN THE UNION is at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will no employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

NOVELTY.
PRINCE OF WALES
Walking Coat,
cut by
FAIRCHILD.
THE PRINCE of COAT CUTTERS. A perfect gem of the art.
Call at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 25 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—Of all the tonic and invigorating preparations now before the public, none have met with so general favor as Speer's Wines and the "Standard Wine Bitters," both from the Medical Profession and those whose ailments cause general debility. Sold by Druggists,

TRY ONE.

A suit made from the NEW COLORED SCOTCH CHEVIOTS and IRISH FRIZES, as they are gotten up at No. 824 Chesnut street, is far ahead of anything in that line in the country. Try one,

CHARLES STOKES & Co.

PETERSON'S NATIONAL BANK LIST for November 14 will be out to-morrow. Price, only 15 cents, or one dollar and fifty cents a year. Now is the time to subscribe for 1869.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Galaxie Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found upon his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY
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*The pressure of the past three weeks enables us to buy and manufacture cheaper than people have any idea of. We have an enormous stock and are selling it rapidly, because of its superior finish and marvellously moderate prices. Our counters are replenished daily with*

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS.
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND,
COME AND SEE THEM.
*WANAMAKER & BROWN.*
*The Largest Clothing House,*
*OAK HALL,*
*The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.*

## MARRIED.

DITTUS—WILSON.—By the Rev. F. Church, WILLIAMS DITTUS to Miss MATILDA WILSON, both of this city.

SMITH—WENTZEL.—On the 9th instant, at the bride's residence, No. 2244 Hope street, by the Rev. L. B. Hartman, Mr. WILLIAM B. SMITH and Miss MARY E. WENTZEL, both of this city.

## DIED.

CONROY.—At New Orleans, September 22, 1868, Mr. JAMES B CONROY, late Registry Clerk N. O. P. O., grandson of the late Thomas McKinley, aged 27 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and officers and members of the 183d and 90th Regiments P.V., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. John R. Scott, No. 929 S. Fifth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

FORD.—On the evening of the 10th instant, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. FORD, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Shekinah Lodge, No. 246, A. Y. M.; the Union League of the City of Philadelphia; National and State Council, O. of U. A. M.; Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; Experiment Council, No. 1, O. of U. A. M.; U. A. M. Hall Association; —— Lodge, No. —, A. F. A.; the National Union Club of Philadelphia; the Columbia, South Penn, and Lincoln Hose Companies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 942 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery. ****

SHREVE.—On Thursday, the 12th instant, W. CLIFFORD SHREVE aged 24 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Richard C. Shreve, Mount Holly, N. J., on Monday, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. **

SMITH.—At Havana, JEROME SMITH. Interred at Monument Cemetery.

WENZELL.—On the 11th instant, GEORGE C. WENZELL, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Kensington Lodge, No. 11, I. O. of O. F.; and Keystone Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; and Employes of Messrs. Keeler's Wheelwright Shop, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 707 Otis street, Nineteenth ward, on Sunday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

OBITUARY.

DE LACY.—It is with sentiments of deep regret and sorrow that we announce the death of our dear and much esteemed friend, Dr. JOHN DE LACY, who departed this life on the 7th instant in the 45th year of his age. His success as a physician for twenty years, his kindness and devotion to the poor, were manifested by the crowds that looked upon his placid face for the last time. We are, therefore, sorrowful at the departure of one so useful, so full of promise. Deeply do we sympathize with his afflicted family at this, their irreparable loss. He was indeed endowed with all that could excite the deepest emotion, as well as commendable pride in a wife's heart, so fond and affectionate in his nature, gifted with brilliant intellect and one of the most retiring and amiable dispositions imaginable. A devoted husband and an affectionate father, he was the idol of his household, and the blow which Providence, in His inscrutible wisdom, has deemed proper to inflict, will be keenly felt by his widow and children and other dear friends, who will now await his welcome coming and cheerful smile in vain. They have in their affliction the prayers of relatives and friends, all of whom know well how much the loss of one so dear and much beloved has caused them. But memory—fond memory—will ever cling around the many pleasing associations connected with him, while yielding to the divine mandate of Him "who doeth all things well." L.

## AMERICAN

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

*This Institution has no superior in the United States* 6 10

## MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE
No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the
FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

TEMPLE OF FASHION.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hemburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

## MILLINERY GOODS.

NOVEMBER TRADE.

A FULL LINE,
RIBBONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
VELVETS, SATINS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
AND ALL OTHER MILLINERY ARTICLES.
PRICES REDUCED.
ORDERS SOLICITED.
VELVETS AND SATINS CUT BIAS

WILLIAM BROOKS.
11 6 fmw6t No. 431 MARKET Street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING in the latest Paris styles. M. SHOEMAKER & CO., No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. 11 4 12p

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers of sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Post free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address
DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely.
O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO,
Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
WALTER MANN,
1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It is curing all my friends.
H. BLACKSTONE.

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER,
Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed.
W. L. WAIT, Jr.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed.
Sold by all Druggists. [10 23 wfm13t&p
(Trademark x Copyrighted.)

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 30 3mrp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S SIXTH Street and No. 706 SANSOM Street. 7 22 4p

## DRY GOODS.

**JUST RECEIVED, TWO Cases Extra Heavy and Wide OTTOMAN CORDED POPLINS, at $1.25 per yard, have been selling at $1.75.**

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
11 10 6t PHILADELPHIA.

## A REVOLUTION

IN THE

**DRY GOODS TRADE**

Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
**"One-Half their Former Prices,"**
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."

THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
**All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,**
Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by
**"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."**

THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catch-penny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,

"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"

Will be found to pervade all the stock.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
**No. 920 CHESNUT Street,**
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD,
*Ninth and Market,*
*have marked down the prices of many of their Dress Goods, and are selling their entire stock at the very lowest point of the market.*
*Wool Poplins, good value, 62c up.*
*Heavy Ribbed Poplins, $1.25 up.*
*French Silk and Wool Poplins.*
*Striped Poplins, very desirable.*
*Rich Plaid Poplins for Misses' Wear.*
*Cheap Dress Stuffs, 25 to 37 cents.*
*Heavy Poplin fabrics, 37 to 75 cents.*
*French Merinoes, 75c. to $1.25 reduced from $1 and $1.75.*
*We are determined to close out our Merino stock, and offer inducements to buyers.*

FRENCH CLOAKINGS
*and fine Black French Cloths and Doeskins, from Benkard & Hutton's last auction sale at prices in currency about what they cost to land in gold. Just opened 29 pieces choice and extra fine Black and colored Velours and Black real Astrachans and Astrachan Plushes. Also*
*Black Moscows,*
*Black Chinchillas,*
*Black Velours,*
*Black Castors,*
*Black Astrachans,*
*Black Doeskins,*
*Black Silk Velvets,*
*Black Velveteens,*
*White Cloakings,*
*Fancy Cloakings.*
*COOPER & CONARD,*
9 26 fstu3mrp *Ninth and Market.*

WINTER CLOAKINGS
IN
French Velvet Cloths,
Astrachan Cloths,
Heavy Beaver Cloths.
THE ABOVE IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
**Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,**
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

# GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS

BY

## HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.

Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of their stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,

# WHICH MUST BE SOLD

PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

## HAMRICK & COLE,

WHITE MARBLE BUILDING, No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9,
CLOAKING VELVETS,
At $10·50 and $12·00 per yard, WARRANTED PURE SILK.
SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE GOLD EDGED LYONS CLOAKING VELVET, C. PONSON, MANUFACTURER.
11 7 7t HAMRICK & COLE, No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.

## 1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY.
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3

GRAND OPENING
OF
LYONS AND GERMAN
MANTILLA VELVETS,
Purchased at TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES, and offering at the same discount.
BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEENS,
In great variety, at prices that cannot be undersold.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
A magnificent and extensive stock of
PARIS AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS,
In all popular and novel textures.
Prices guaranteed less than our competitors.
A SPENDID DISPLAY OF SHAWLS
IN ALL GRADES.
Comprising Paisley, Chainlaine, Broche, Blanket, etc, etc., at
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfm1mrp ABOVE MARKET.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.,
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
11 13 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

## FURNITURE.

I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27mwf1mrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

## CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
IMPORTERS,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street,
OFFER A GREAT VARIETY OF
DINNER SETS,
DECORATED TO THEIR ORDER IN FRANCE,
AT [9 23 mwf3mrp
VERY LOW PRICES.

L. T. WILSON,
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA 11 2 mwf1mr

GEORGE DOLL & CO.,
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## THE REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

The island of Cuba is once more the theatre of a revolutionary movement, which it is evident, from advices received here through independent sources, is a very serious affair, although the Captain-General has persistently endeavored to suppress the truth regarding it so far as the control of the Cuban terminus of the Gulf Cable enables him to do so. The movement, though not general, seems to be pretty extensive in its ramifications, but the principal scene of the actual revolt is the eastern district of the island, where insurrection has assumed an organized form, and where it finds leaders and supporters among the most wealthy and respectable class of the population. The operations in the East are, however, directed and controlled by a Revolutionary Junta at Havana, which has issued an address to the entire people of Cuba, calling upon them to unite their energies for the purpose of attaining deliverance from the despotism which has hitherto ruled the island with an iron hand. To appreciate aright the character and aims of this sudden revolt, it will be necessary to consider the nature of the relations hitherto existing between Cuba and the mother country.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Although one of the greatest colonizing powers of modern times, Spain has never succeeded in binding to her, by the ties of a loyal and affectionate attachment, any of the numerous dependencies she has owned in the New World. Once the mistress of Louisiana and Florida, of Mexico, of the whole of Central America, and of nearly two-thirds of the southern half of this continent, besides owning a large part of the Antilles, her rule in the Western Hemisphere is at present confined to the two islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, with their adjacent islets. And, with the exception of Louisiana, she lost all these splendid possessions through revolution provoked by oppression—by a system of government which, lamentably short-sighted and intensely selfish, exacted everything from the colonies in the shape of contributions to the wealth of the mother country, and gave nothing back to them in return for the riches which they poured into her lap. Untaught by the lessons of a bitter experience, she has continued to pursue the same course towards Cuba which led the people of the continent, from Chili to Mexico, to strike for independence in the early part of the present century. In her government of Cuba, Spain has shown little or no regard for the true interests of the Cubans, except in so far as the promotion of those interests might indirectly contribute to the prosperity and wealth of the parent land. The claims of the Cubans to be placed upon a footing of equality in their own country with the sons of old Spain have been systematically ignored by the Spanish Government. Every office of honor and emolument in the island worth having is, without exception, filled by a native-born Spaniard, and vast sums of money are every year drawn from the colony in the shape of taxation, not one dollar of which is spent on internal improvements in the colony. The Government of Cuba costs $33,000,000 per annum, of which the sum of $8,000,000 is set down under the head of "Court perquisites"—that is, this sum is appropriated by the Spanish Government, or rather was appropriated under the old régime, for Court perquisites. The whole of the $33,000,000 is spent without the slightest accountability for its disbursement to the people from whom this immense revenue is raised.

The Government of Cuba may be described as a military despotism. For civil and military purposes the island is divided into three provinces, each of which has a Governor, who is appointed by the Home Government. The supreme authority is lodged in the Captain-General, who, besides his functions as such, is Governor of the Western Province. He is the representative of the Crown, to which he is exclusively responsible, and is President of the Royal Court of Judicature, Superior Commander of Marine, Superintendent of the Treasury, and Vice-Regal Patron and Vice-Regal Protector of Public Instruction. The Governors of the other provinces have independent civil power, and are responsible only to the Court of Spain. Cuba has no popular Representative Assembly; the press of the land is subject to a rigid censorship; the liberty of public meeting is denied to the people, and religious toleration is unknown.

THE PARTY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The state of things being as we have described, it can surprise no one to be informed that there is a widespread spirit of disaffection to Spanish rule among the Cubans, and a very strong desire to shake off the yoke of Spain and establish an independent government in the island. Nor are these feelings of recent birth. They existed as far back as the period when the continental possessions of Spain in America rose in rebellion against the Spanish crown, and succeeded in achieving their independence, and for the last forty or fifty years the idea of liberation from Spanish domination has never been absent from the Cuban mind. The Cubans have made several attempts to get rid of their oppressors, but the military power of the Government has always proved too great for them. Insurrections have been repeatedly planned, but have been invariably nipped in the bud. Movements for the overthrow of the Spanish power in the island were organized in 1823, 1830, 1850, 1853, and 1854, but each time the designs of the patriots were thwarted by the prompt action of the Government. The ill-fated expeditions of Lopez will be remembered as among the abortive attempts to wrest Cuba from the hands of Spain. Lopez himself was an enthusiast in the cause of Cuban independence, and although the plans by which he attempted to achieve the end he sought, in making the United States a base of operations, were open to the gravest objections on grounds of international law and public morality, yet there can be no doubt that the unfortunate adventurer only too faithfully represented the sentiments and wishes of a very large proportion of the people of Cuba. Filibusterism failed, as it deserved to fail; but the idea in which it had its birth was precisely that which has moved the Cubans to raise the flag of revolt under General Lersundi's administration.

THE PRESENT OUTBREAK.

It appears strange, at the first blush, that the Cubans should, at this juncture, attempt to change their government by means of insurrection. A successful revolution in the mother country has just overthrown the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, and opened the way for the establishment of a government based upon advanced liberal ideas; and it is to be borne in mind that among the measures of reform foreshadowed in the programme of the revolutionary party in the mother country is the adoption of a new policy conceding the utmost possible latitude of self-government to the colonies, cancelling those invidious distinctions which have hitherto obtained between the colonial subjects and native Spaniards, and removing those grievous disabilities under which the former now labor. One would be inclined to think that the Cubans would have patiently awaited the further developments of the anti-Bourbon movement in Spain, in the hope that the triumph of the popular cause there would secure to them the enjoyment of the rights which they have all along been denied. But three reasons may be assigned for what would seem to be, under the circumstances, a precipitate and ill-advised course of action on the part of the Cuban patriots. The first is to be found in the conduct of the Captain-General, in studiously keeping back from the people of Cuba as long as he could the news of the revolution in Spain and the dethronement of Queen Isabella. Known, as he was, to be a devoted partisan and supporter of the defunct dynasty, his suppression of the news from Spain was eminently calculated to excite suspicion in the Cuban mind, and to awaken gloomy forebodings as to his ulterior intentions. Then there is distrust of the Home Government—the fear that in the elevation of another royal ruler to the Spanish throne in the place of Isabella, Cuba would only be getting one despot for another—that in the advent of new men to the supreme administration she would be only exchanging one set of selfish and exacting taskmasters for another. And, lastly, there is the growth of republican feeling in Cuba, which, fostered by the extensive intercourse now existing between that island and the United States, is every day spreading and becoming stronger.

The principal seat of the insurrection is the Eastern province, one of the richest and most populous of the three provinces into which Cuba is divided. The districts of Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, St. Jago de Cuba, Bayamo, Holguin, Manzanillo, Jiguani, Las Tunas, and Guantanamo are included in this province, and in all of these the insurgents have appeared in considerable force, occupying some important strategic points, and holding the capitals of Bayamo and Jiguani, besides several other towns. Three-fifths of the territory of Jiguani is in possession of the insurgents, who have captured the Lieutenant-Governor of the district and a lieutenant-colonel of the army, besides some thirty officials, military and civil, among them Lieutenant Ormeachea, a nephew of Captain-General Lersundi. In Bayamo they have established a provisional government, the head of which is one Pedro Aquilero, a man worth, it is said, some $3,000,000 in money and real estate. The insurrectionary forces are now numbered by thousands, and are increasing every day. In several encounters which they have had with the Government troops the latter have been worsted.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Independence is sought by the patriot party of Cuba not as end in itself, but simply as a means to an end. They wish to throw off Spanish rule in order that they might unite their fortunes with those of the American people—in order that they might place their country under the Stars and Stripes, as one of the States of the Union. And this question of the annexation of Cuba to the United States is not a new one. It was seriously mooted twenty years ago, when President Polk authorized the American Minister at Madrid to offer to purchase the island for the sum of $100,000,000. It filled the public mind during the revolutionary attempts of Lopez in 1850 and 1851; it was revived in 1854, in which year the United States Ministers at London, Paris, and Madrid put forth the statement popularly known as the Ostend Manifesto, in which they argued that the island ought to belong to the United States, and that its sale would be highly advantageous to Spain; and the subject was again brought up a short time before the outbreak of the Southern Rebellion, in the shape of a proposition made in Congress by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, during the session of 1858$59, to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President for the acquisition of the island. The motive at the bottom of these projects for gaining possession of Cuba was the desire of the slavery party in this country to increase their power in the Union, and strengthen the "peculiar institution," by gaining another slave State. The emancipation of the slaves in the Southern States has materially changed the "situation" since the period when the latest effort was made by American statesmen to acquire Cuba, which could now only come into the Union on the condition of being rid of slavery. But this price the party of independence would readily and gladly pay. The feeling with which they regard slavery may be gathered from the way in which it is spoken of in the manifesto lately issued by the Revolutionary Junta at Havana. "Wounded to death," says that proclamation, "as the horrible institution of slavery now is, after the colossal struggle in our neighboring American republic for its entire abolition, it would be insanity to think of perpetuating it in Cuba; and, outside of the motives of justice, right, and humanity, which call loudly for its extinction, it would be a contradiction, an unpardonable aberration on the part of the Federal republic victoriously proclaimed by our brothers of the Peninsula—(it was believed at the time that a republic had been proclaimed in Spain)—to keep for any length of time that stain which clings to us like an ignominious legacy of monarchy." Strong as may be the desire of the Cubans for annexation, it is certain, however, that that consummation can never be hastened or any way helped forward by filibustering enterprises, which can only end in disaster to those engaging in them, and in entailing trouble on the United States.

The idea of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States has never been an agreeable one to the Spanish Government, which has pleaded, as an estoppel to all negotiation, for the transfer of the colony to another power, that it would be derogatory to the honor of Spain to part voluntarily with the "ever-faithful isle." The truth is that no offer sufficiently large has ever been made to induce Spain to relinquish Cuba, whose value to her in a pecuniary point of view has been of late years greater than that of any other single colonial possession owned by any European power. During the last thirty or forty years Cuba has been to Spain what the island of Jamaica was at one time to England—the fountain of immense wealth to the mother country—a great reserve in which the Spanish people found far richer pastures than any presenting themselves in their native land.

EXTENT, POPULATION, AND RESOURCES OF CUBA.

The island of Cuba is a prize worth gaining. It has been well designated "the Queen of the Antilles," for there is no island in the Western Hemisphere to compare with it. Its greatest length is 750 miles, its breadth varies from 130 to 25 miles, and its total area is 48,489 square miles, being nearly equal to the area of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland taken together. It has a soil of the utmost fertility, yielding many of the most precious articles of commerce, and in the mineral kingdom its resources are very considerable, its copper mines being among the most productive to be found in the Western Hemisphere. Its population, according to the last census, taken in 1862, is 1,359,238 souls, of whom 764,750 are whites and 594,488 colored, 225,938 of these being of free condition and 368,550 slaves. Allowing for increase since 1862, it is safe to assert that during the last fifty years the population of Cuba has been trebled; for in 1817, according to the census of that year, it was only 551,998, whereas at present it must be at least a million and a half. It is noteworthy that the increase of the white population has been of late very much more rapid than that of the colored portion. Thus in 1846 the whites stood at 425,767 and the colored at 472,985, while in 1862 the former had swelled to 764,750 and the latter reached only 594,488. In fact, the white population has almost doubled itself in the short space of sixteen years. The increase of the slave population since 1817 has been greatly aided by the African slave trade, which, in spite of solemn treaties for its suppression, to which she is a party, Spain has encouraged and protected during the whole of this time. Within this same period the material prosperity of Cuba has advanced rapidly. The island has now 27 different lines of railway of a total length of over 800 miles, and the construction of these roads has been attended with an extraordinary extension of cultivation. Some idea of the growth of Cuban prosperity may be found in the fact that between 1827 and 1850 the exports had more than doubled in amount, having swelled from $13,111,416 in the former year to $36,684,602 in the latter. In 1855 they reached $36,978,000, and they have been steadily increasing year by year ever since. The increase in the production of the single article of sugar is something truly astonishing. In the year 1800 the export of sugar from the island amounted to 40,000,000 pounds; in 1820 it had risen to above 100,000,000 pounds; in 1849 it had increased to 240,800,000 pound; in 1861 it was 1,127,351,750 pounds; and it has continued on the ascending scale up to the present time. Certainly no country in the Western World, except the United States, has made such progress in the development of its resources within so short a period as the island of Cuba. Among the causes to which this extraordinary progress in material wealth may be attributed, is the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies, followed by the adoption of free trade as the imperial policy of Britain, thus opening the British markets to the Cuban planter on equal terms, as regards the duties on his sugars, with the planters of the free colonies of England. Strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that slavery-cursed Cuba owes a great deal of the prosperity she enjoys to radical Birmingham, and that the slave-dealer has had a valuable ally in the free-trader.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### The London Police.

The London *Saturday Review* says:—We have growing up about us a population brutal, ferocious, disdaining honest work, and habituated both to the facility and the impunity of criminal violence. Each instance of impunity whets its lawless passions and multiplies its adherents. Mr. Walpole and Hyde Park have revealed to the strong ruffians their real strength, and they are not slow to use it. How is it to be put down, or at least crippled? We keep in London a police force of some eight thousand men. But this force, as it is at present managed and distributed, is manifestly incapable of coping with the ruffianism which crops up periodically at intervals in a population of three millions. There are broad, open streets where violence may be committed at mid-day. There are small and narrow out-of-the-way streets where burglary or murder may easily be committed toward dusk at any time between September and March. There are streets which, on Sunday nights, no decent person can traverse without being dinned by the blasphemy and obscenity of boys and girls whose conversation illustrates the advantages of mixed education of the sexes. Is this to go on? It is easy to say that eight thousand men are too few for the duties imposed on them. This may be true. We only say that it has not yet been proved. And we shall not admit that it has been proved until a change of system in the administration has been tried. The present periodical routine of beats is eminently less favorable to the public than to the thief and the garroter. It only acts as a clock to time the movements of the felon. Rapid and unexpected reconnoissances of bodies of policemen might be improvised in certain districts with advantage; the visits of superior officers to the patrols might be enforced with equal advantage. The conditions of stature might also be changed. A tall man is not necessarily a good policeman or a good soldier. The most sinewy and active of men are more frequently under than over five feet six inches.

We read, as quite a matter of course, that on one day a lady is knocked down and robbed in a wide and frequented street leading out of the Strand; that on another a man is tripped up in the Westminster road, and on regaining his feet is knocked down and severely injured by one of his assailant's confederates; that on another a ferocious attack is made on a helpless foreman in Farringdon street. In all these cases the assailants were brought to trial. But these represent only a fractional part of the whole number of assaults committed. It often happens that the ruffian escapes unseen, or at any rate unpursued; and not unfrequently, that the victim is too much terrified to give his evidence in a police court.

It might not be unfair, therefore, to say that for every case of violent assault brought under the notice of the magistrates, there must be at least three others which remain unnoticed altogether. This calculation gives us about twenty-eight assaults of a ferocious kind as the weekly average of the London streets. Now, considering that this is supposed to be a law-loving and law-governed country, it does strike us that 1456 bad assaults in the year—or, let us say, after making deductions for the summer months, 1000—are considerably in excess of a just and reasonable average for our metropolis. For, be it remembered, we are speaking not of the riots and fights in narrow lanes and crowded courts, where society is in a normal state of war, but of the open public streets, in which decent people walk for the prosecution of their daily business. In these, life and limb are not secure even between the hours of six in the morning and seven in the evening. Every indication of wealth or of weakness may bring on the solitary pedestrian the strong arm of the savage "rough" or the tight grip of the experienced garroter. That the assault is made in broad and open streets, through which there is a continuous stream of traffic, makes little difference. The traffic has its flow and ebb, and the accomplished felon times his attacks with strategical precision.

And there is this notable feature about deeds of violence nowadays. They can be perpetrated with impunity in the presence, not perhaps of a numerous moving population, but certainly within view of a number quite strong enough, if it only were disposed, to prevent them. If all the able-bodied and not ill-disposed men who were passing during the perpetration of any outrage in our great thoroughfares had only gathered together, the violence would not have been consummated, and the offender would have been taken. But the man who falls among thieves in the streets of London realizes to a great extent the experience of his prototype in the parable. The decent, respectable, and well to-do pass over to the other side. Neither pity nor chivalry brings the bulk of them to the rescue of the prostrate man or insulted woman. They discreetly steal out of the way of the robber and the ruffian. Their motives are as various as their conduct is uniform. Some are afraid of being marked as victims by the ruffian's confederates. Others, again, are afraid of a black eye or a broken arm. To others, again, the attendance as witnesses in a court of justice is a formidable danger. Some hate the trouble, others the interruption to their daily business; while to others it is no pleasing reflection to contemplate a cross-examination by a thieves' lawyer as to the least creditable part of their past lives. We fear, too, that we must add another motive, or rather the explanation of a motive already alleged. There is, beyond doubt, an apparent, if not a real, degeneracy from the standard of pluck exhibited by young men of respectable position twenty or thirty years ago. It would then have been impossible for a sixth-form boy from Eton or Harrow, or an undergraduate of either University, to abstain from a "mill" with a costermonger or other bully in defence of a weak and disabled man or woman. Nowadays the schoolboy or the undergraduate would too often follow the example of the smug and timid cockney.


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WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 14S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

| Leaves Arch Street Wharf | | Leaves South Trenton. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday, Nov. 14, | 10 A.M | Saturday, Nov. 14, | 2 P.M |
| Monday, " | 16, 12 M. | Monday, " | 16, 4 P.M |
| Tuesday, " | 17, 1 P.M | Tuesday, " | 17, 5 P.M |
| Wednesday, " | 18, 1½ P.M | Wednesday, " | 18, don't go |
| Thursday, " | 19, 2½ P.M | Thursday, " | 19, 7 A.M |
| Friday, " | 20, 3 P.M | Friday, " | 20, 7½ A.M |

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain. 9 28 tf

STEAMER ARIEL.—ON AND after MONDAY, Nov. 16, the steamer ARIEL will discontinue her trips to Wilmington, Chester, and Hook. 11 13 2t

CHANGE OF HOUR.—TO WILMINGTON, CHESTER AND HOOK. Fare 25 cents.

On and after MONDAY, Nov 16, the steamer S. M. FELTON will leave Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., instead of 3 o'clock, as at present. 11 13 2t

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves RESNUT Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 10 o'clock A. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G. Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., 5 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., 11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN PRIME HARLEIGH, LEHIGH, and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Depot by under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 23

IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER, WITH Illuminating Doors and Windows AND Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 MARKET STREET, 10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 5 24

## *LIFE IN INDIA.*

**Population—Caste—Public Improvements—Social and Religious Customs, Etc.**

A special correspondent of the London *Times* writes a very interesting letter from Calcutta in regard to the peculiar institutions, customs, creeds, and general condition of British India. He says:—

"The progress of statistical inquiry, which is identified with that of good government, promises to be very satisfactory in India. We shall have a census of the whole of our eastern empire, except the feudatory States, which cover one-fourth of it, in 1871. But meanwhile we have very reliable returns of the population of the northwestern and central provinces. A census of Punjaub was taken at the beginning of the year, and we now know roughly that the population there has increased from 15,000,000 to 17,000,000. The detailed results are now being compiled and generalized.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS.

"In 1863 an Anglo-Indian journalist induced Mr. Laing to obtain Lord Elgin's sanction to the establishment of a statistical committee, to compile uniform tables of trade, finance, justice, and general administration, for all the ten provinces which publish annual administrative reports. The trade statistics, on the English system, are now regularly published every month, though the migration of the government to Simla somewhat delays their appearance. The financial statistics will appear at the end of the year, extending over a long series of years. The judicial and administrative tables form the basis of the annual reports for the year 1867-68, for the first time.

"The five great divisions are—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography, of Protection, of Production and Distribution, of Instruction, and of Life. The first includes physical geography, or the area character of the surface and climate, political relations with native states, civil divisions, and machinery of British territory, population, classified as far as possible, and fiscal statistics, including survey, settlements, land tenures, and land revenue. The second division embraces legislation, the courts, civil and criminal, prisons, police, the army and the marine. Under the third division we have finance, public works, railways, agriculture, prices of produce and labor, mines, manufactures, trade, coinage and currency, and charitable institutions. In the fourth division we find an ecclesiastical head, including places of worship and ministers of all creeds, education, and literary and scientific societies and publications. The division of vital statistics has three heads—births, deaths, and marriages, hospital returns, and vaccination returns.

CONDITION OF THE SOIL.

"Half of the cultivable area of the central provinces would seem to be still covered with jungle; there are 31,156 such square miles against 32,786 under the plough, and 47,299 incapable of cultivation. But under the vigorous rule introduced seven years ago by Sir R. Temple, cultivation is spreading fast. No less than 145,756 acres of waste land were sold or granted last year.

"Of 12,378,215 cultivated acres, only 1,984,050 are irrigated. The cultivation yields a gross revenue to Government of £604,688 a year, or thirteen pence per cultivated and seven pence per assessed acre. One settlement has raised the value of land already from one to six and nine years' purchase. Twenty per cent. of the tenantry have occupancy rights, and let at reduced rents. The table contains a record of every tenure, the number by whom it is held, and gives the unit of loans during the year. As years pass on, all the old information will be made both more extensive and more accurate. Except in Bengal proper there is no reason why the great state landlord should not obtain and publish more perfect agricultural and social statistics than it is possible to obtain.

EDUCATION.

"The neighboring people of Sumbulpore, living in their old seats, and long under Brahminical domination, have become almost fanatical for schools. Mr. Browning, the Inspector-General, reports:—'Schools increase so rapidly that schoolmasters cannot be found for them;' 'an examination is like some village fair.' Girls sit side by side with boys till there is no room left. In six years the number of schools and scholars among the rude and priest-ridden agriculturists of this most backward portion of India, which so troubled us during the mutiny, has increased from 4 and 95 to 249 and 13,276 respectively. Besides two per cent. on the land tax, the people have contributed £2,692 for schools.

THE FAMINE.

"The more populous parts of Hindostan proper have been relieved from the immediate fear of famine, though not of scarcity. Not so Bengal, parts of Central India, and Rajpootana. Silently, so as not to give the grain dealers an excuse for suddenly raising their prices, Sir W. Muir's government have ordered relief works to be undertaken in the district of Sullutpore, in the former. It is singular that similar works, but from the very opposite reason of inundation, should be going on in the districts to the south of Calcutta, the zemindars of which declared that 'the people would manage to live somehow' by giving up their 'luxuries.' All over Northern and Central India the autumn harvest will be 'very bad;' the only hope is that rain may so fall as to allow the ground to be ploughed for the spring crops. In two days, before rain fell, the price of wheat at Allahabad rose from one shilling for sixteen pounds to one shilling for eight pounds. Rajpootana will suffer most. In Marwar, Bikaneer, and Jeysuinere, on the great desert between Rajpootana and Sindh, over an area greater than that of England and Wales, grass and water were so scarce that the people were emigrating with their cattle. The price of all stock had fallen one-half. In many parts of that worst administered State in India, Marwar, water was selling at 1½d. a pound.

CASTE.

"The Chumars, or workers in leather, are despised and oppressed by the other castes. A community of this caste seem to have emigrated from the scene of their disgrace in the northwestern provinces to the fertile but sparsely-populated plateau of Chutteesgurh, on the head-waters of the Mahanuddy. There they have so thrown off their old pursuits—a rare phenomenon in Hindoo life—that of 400,000 in their new home only 6659 are now leather-workers. The mass of them are landholders and cultivators. They denounce not only caste but idolatry, and await the manifestation of a God who will raise them still higher in the social scale and satisfy their spiritual longings. They call themselves Sutnamees, a new and pure sect, enjoin charity 'in all senses of the word,' practise prayer, and avoid smoking and spirituous liquors.

"There are large classes, like the Brahmos, willing enough to give up idolatry, but not prepared for Christianity, while there are many cases, as in Burmah, in which Hindoos intermarry with Buddhists, as they suppose; but the union is not legitimate. A measure has just been proposed to the Legislature, under which all non-Christian natives who object to the religious rites which constitute a marriage according to Hindoo, Mussulman, Buddhist, Parsee, and Jewish civil law, be married before one of our civil registrars, just like Christian dissenters, only they must keep to one wife and marry within certain degrees, while they will be allowed a right of divorce; and the girl must be not less than fourteen years of age, and the man not above the age of eighteen. If the girl is of the age of eighteen she may marry without her father's consent. The affirmation must be 'in the presence of Almighty God,' and may be followed by any rites the parties choose to follow.

"This bill has been prepared at the instance of the Brahmos.

"The middle and upper strata of Hindoo society are seething with new ideas, desires, and beliefs, and present a study full of significance to the philanthropist and scientific observer."

### Journalism in Paris in 1848 and 1868.

A Paris letter to the London *Athenæum* says:—"The number of literary ventures for which M. Henri Rochefort is responsible will make a curious page in the future history of French journalism. The fantastic, punning titles exhibit the malice of the national character, as those of the revolutions discovered at once its grimness and reverence. I repeat, the windows are full of the little lights which the unfortunate Lanterne has provoked, but the rate of production (albeit three or four newspapers are announced every week) is far below that of a week in 1848. Then Paris was wrapped in paper. The over-sanguine English provincial printer who based his calculations of profit on the assumption that every man, woman, and child in his native town would take two copies (a circulation that would just cover expenses), was not more confident about the literary capacity of his public than every Paris printer showed himself after the dethronement of Louis Philippe. The paper and print excitement which is abroad at this moment is warm enough; but how far is it from the fecundity of a week of revolution!

"The last week in the month of May, 1848, produced the following new publications in Paris:—L' Archives du Peuple, L'Aigle Republicain, Le Petit Caporal, La Redingote Grise, Le Petit Fils du Pere Duchene, La France Nouvelle (by Alexandre Dumas), Les Debats de l'Assemblee Nationale, La Constitution, La Republique Napoleonienne, Le Bonnet Rouge, La Colere du Vieux Republicain, Le Volcan, Les Salutmbanques, Jacques Bonhomme, L'Organisation du Travail, Le Christ Republicain, by the Citoyenne Sans-peur. Le Lampion, Le Robespierre, Le Napoleonien, Le Bonapartiste, L'Epoque, Le Diable Rose, La Republique des Femmes, Le Journal des Cotillons, La Garde Mobile, and Le Tocsin des Travailleurs. The list shows the way the wind was blowing; and if we were to make out a list of the Lanterns and Clocks which have appeared of late within the fortifications we might get together a little list of publications boding evil to the Imperial Government.

"When I want to see whither the *blouse* mind is tending I leave the Boulevards and turn into the side streets of the Marais and the Quartier St. Antoine. In the petty print and newspaper shops you read the will and aspirations of the *proletaire;* and I find my interpreter of the bourgeois at the kiosk of the petty newsvender on the Boulevard des Capucines. The journalistic activity is prodigious, both for the bourgeois and the workman. On one morning I find two new papers announced. M. de la Ponterie, an old contributor to La France, and now of La Presse, is to establish a new daily paper, with a capital of £26,000. Havre is determined on a new daily organ of very liberal proclivities, and has banked £16,000 to begin with. No less than £42,000 embarked in journalism in one week! Is all this activity and risk of capital ominous—as the Redingote Grise and the Repuohique Napoleonienne were ominous in 1848?

'There is a marked difference between the two activities. In 1848 there were two broadly marked parties at work. The Bonnet Rouge was shaking defiantly before the Petit Corporal; Le Robespierre was fighting Le Bonapartiste; Le Tocsin des Travailleurs was sounding in the ears of La Constitution. The two armies were distinct—plain in sight; and they fought a distinct battle. The eagle plucked the *bonnet rouge* from the republican head; and the vanquished hosts turned back into their workshops. But to-day you can perceive no line of battle. Discontent has taken many fantastic forms. The opposition is mighty in numbers, but it is a mob without a flag or a name. There are many would-be leaders; the pretenders may be counted on both hands. But an organ to be called Monsieur Chose would not last a week. La Parapluie de Monsieur Smith would be an amusing title; but only a few old bourgeois would rally round the stick.

"While the little press is taking extraordinary and in some cases detestable, forms, the great press is, in the main, opposing steadily and loyally all the shortcomings of the actual *regime*—pegging away, in Lincoln's fashion, at the hard bits of despotism which deface their country. The recent contention among the printers for the production of the Moniteur is an event which confirms the impression of impartial observers that journalism is consolidating itself for permanent freedom. M. Wittersheim, who is bound by his contract to distribute ninety-five thousand copies of the little Moniteur gratuitously, at a cost of more than £30,000 per annum, has deposited a guarantee of £8000 with the Minister of State. This gentleman has some faith in the peaceful solution of the difficulties between 'the powers that be' and the Opposition.'


## CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE OF

**WM. D. ROGERS,**

OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

**DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.**

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

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GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

**No. 214 South FIFTH Street,**

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmw3m


## PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON D C., Nov 5, 1868.

On the petition of WARREN HOLDEN, of Philadelphia Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted him on the 1st day of May, 1855, for an Improvement in BOOT AND SHOE STRETCHER;

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 5th day of April next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE,

11 6 f3t Commissioner of Patents.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868. Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 4:15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 2:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.

At 10:45 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 9:00 A. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation..... $2·25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3·00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00

At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 5:30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington

At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 5 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Night Express Line, Fare, $2.

At 1:30 P. M. on Sundays only—New York Express Line. Fare $3·25.

The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

September 14, 1868. 6 15

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868. Trains will leave the depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cristield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11.45 A. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

The 7:00 P. m. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Ferryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 858 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, staterooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day [7 22] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leave Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:10 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:40 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:50 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:40 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:20 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms

Season Tickets for free, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, enabling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 258 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4¾, 5, 6¼, 8:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¼, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 4¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 5¼, 6, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 5¼, 6, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 1, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 3 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:20 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:25 P. M.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:35 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9:30 A. M.

ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:25 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 10:15 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:00 A. M.

ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 3:50 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 12 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered whasf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 9 15 Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent, No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT SEPT. 13, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:00, and 9:00 P. M.
Fast Line..... 11:40 A. M.
Erie Express..... 11:40 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:20 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 11:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running to Williamsport only Saturday night. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express..... 1:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 3:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:20 P. M.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS WORTH READING.(?)—Brown has a son named John, Jr. Now this hopeful scion is a sharp lad, who shrewdly manages to roam the streets a great deal, and yet be at home whenever the old gent thrusts his portly figure through the doorway. Nevertheless, hard stories of John's doings now and then reach the old man's ears, and in consequence, on a certain day, he is called into the parental presence, when the following ensues:—"My son," says Brown, Sr., "I'm dreadfully afraid you keep bad company, from all I hear." "Why, father," is the quick reply, "you must know that I'm at home about all the time." Old Brown sees the point, and guesses he won't continue the subject.

—Heard and saw the following in a restaurant yesterday:—"Waiter, I should like to have a clean napkin; this looks as though it had been through the dock." "Can't change, sir; always give second-hand napkins with single fish-balls. Shad-roe extra, sir." Customer looks a quantity volume of disgust, mumbles something about mops on the table, and swallows his fish-ball as though it were a blue pill in pieces.

—Never say no to a lady. If she wants a thing, do the polite, and let her have it. The way to repose on roses is to permit the fair folks all the latitude and longitude they want. Never contradict; never oppose; never question. Have the faith to believe that while the goose hangs high the country is safe, your salvation assured, and that woman is having her rights as programmed by herself.

—In consequence of the giving up of their headquarters by the Republican Invincibles, since the battle has been fought and won—Company C of that organization holds a meeting this evening at No. 820 North Eleventh street.

—An examination of candidates for certificates of qualification for teachers in the public schools of the First School district of this State commenced yesterday in the Zane street schoolhouse, and is in progress to-day.

—It is estimated that there are 1097 brass kettles in daily use in this city. The "statistical editor" of THE TELEGRAPH furnished us with the figures—but he wasn't able to give us the exact number of brass faces.

—The joint committee of our City Councils, appointed to visit Boston and inspect the "Stafford wooden pavement," already laid upon some of the streets in the "Hub," left this morning.

—The annual meeting of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the College Hall.

—A number of Fenian Circles meet this evening to perfect arrangements for their grand parade on Thanksgiving day.

—The reason why conscience doesn't trouble some men is they haven't got any. It don't run in some families at all.

—It doesn't follow that because men are thin they are sharpers, though lean people are often keen.

—Professor Morton delivers a lecture on "Light" this evening at the Franklin Institute.

—A public temperance meeting is to be held this evening in Rev. Dr. Shepherd's church.

—Mr. Julep says that he likes men of spirit. Most of his acquaintances are bar-tenders.

—A special meeting of the Celtic Association is to be held this evening.

—Does a swallow in the throat have wings? Never shun gump-tion.

GOT IN BUT COULDN'T GET OUT.—Jacob Murphy having an empty stomach, last night conceived an idea whereby he could fill that article, and which he proceeded to carry out. He went to a grocery store at Second and Willow streets and knocked a hole in the cellar door, just large enough to let himself in. Once in he commenced stuffing himself with eatables, and having satisfied his hunger attempted to leave, but he had filled himself to such an extent that he found it impossible to get out of the opening through which he had entered. He was compelled to remain in the cellar until let out by a policeman, who escorted him before Alderman Toland. He was sent below for trial.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—The charge of larceny was yesterday instituted, before Alderman Carpenter, against one H. Fitzpatrick. It seems that a man named Simpson occupies a pavement on South Second street for the sale of potatoes, etc., and yesterday afternoon left four barrels of potatoes, which were to remain there over night. During the evening Fitzpatrick drove up with a double team, and alleging that he had an order for the articles, commenced loading the barrels. Policeman Patterson was called on and took the offender into custody. It was subsequently discovered that he had no order for the articles. He was bound over in $800 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY JUVENILES.—Yesterday afternoon a number of juveniles engaged in a stone fight at Sixth and Shippen streets. So interested were they in the entertainment that they did not notice the coming of Police Sergeant Broomall, who managed to secure three of the combatants. Alderman Carpenter committed them for trial.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—The Coroner is to-day engaged in holding an inquest on the body of a new-born child, which was found in an outhouse attached to a house at Main and Wistar streets, Germantown. The servant employed in the dwelling is under arrest.

THE COURSE of Scientific Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association will be opened this evening by Professor James C. Booth. The subject of Professor Booth's lecture is "The Manufacture of Glass—Ancient and Modern."

A PICKPOCKET OVERHAULED. — Yesterday James Whelan was arrested for picking the pocket of a farmer of a wallet containing a small amount of money, and was sent to prison by Alderman Cahill.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce. Andrew Allen, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of boots from McKnight's store, in Market street. A gentleman saw the prisoner leaving this store with a bundle of boots under his arm, and upon inquiring within learned that he had stolen them and therefore he followed and arrested him.

Johnson & Kelly was convicted of a charge of malicious mischief. It was testified that he stood in front of the prosecutor's tavern and amused himself by striking with his umbrella every one who passed, and when the prosecutor ordered him to go away he struck him, and thrust the umbrella through his show window.

William Davis, colored, was convicted of a charge of larceny. It was shown that he went to a flour store with a friend, saying that he had been sent by a gentleman doing business at Spruce street wharf. He examined a barrel of flour, put it into a pushcart, and wheeled it off; but it was soon discovered that he was telling a falsehood in order to effect a theft, and was arrested and sent to the lock-up.

John MacLeavy, an old man, was tried for assault and battery upon John Carr, a man perhaps of half his years. The latter testified that the old gentleman, without provocation, beat his dog, which offended him very much, for he would much prefer to have himself struck than his dog. Angry words passed between the parties, and at the dog's solicitation, Carr chastised the old gentleman with a whip.

There was a cross bill also charging Carr with assault and battery upon MacLeavy, upon which side of the controversy it was contended that the latter did not strike anybody's dog, but that in a fit of drunken anger he cruelly and unmercifully cowhided the old man.

The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty as to MacLeavy and not guilty as to Carr, but imposing the costs upon the latter.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Fitzgerald, who was brought on here from New York upon a requisition from the Governor, charged with illegally voting in this city, an application was made yesterday for the postponement of the trial until this morning by Mr. Ochlschlager, representing the prisoner, because of his (the counsel's) inability, from illness, to remain in attendance, and the Court granted the application.

This morning Charles W. Brooke, Esq., appeared before the bar of the Court, and informing his Honor that Mr. Ochlschlager was too unwell to leave his room, asked for that gentleman a further continuance until to-mor ow. William B. Mann, Esq. representing the prosecution, said he understood Mr. Thos. Barger to be associate counsel for the prisoner, and therefore he felt bound to resist the motion. Mr. Barger, however, disclaimed all connection with the case, and then Mr. Brooke appeared as prisoner's counsel, by request of Mr. Ochlschlager. He moved the continuance upon the ground of the absence of material witnesses, which was supported by the oath of the prisoner.

Mr. Mann opposed the measure earnestly, saying in the course of his argument that the case was such a desperate one that the witnesses for the Commonwealth were in constant danger of their lives; one of them, Mr. McIlvaine, since his connection with the prosecution had become known, had been shot at three distinct times, and his dog had been shot down as his side; and Mr. Jacob Ball had been attacked and brutally beaten within a short distance of his own door; and in this state of affairs he thought it shameful that lawyers, one set one day and a fresh set another, should come into Court and cry for delay. All which Mr. Brooke denounced as unfair.

Judge Peirce said he thought the prisoner had laid legal ground for a continuance, and therefore he would grant it.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Koons & Grubb vs. O'Neil & Cullen. An action to recover for molasses sold and delivered to the defendants for distilling purposes. Verdict for plaintiffs, $507 37.

Bernard Dougherty vs. Thomas O'Brien. An action to recover damages for the alleged closing up of an alleyway by the defendant, at Grape and Crescent streets, Manayunk, to which the plaintiff claimed he and the other neighbors had the right of way. The defense denied that the obstruction had been erected by the defendant. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Hare.—Bishop, Son & Co. vs. Bishop & Simons. An action to recover for money loaned. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $26,456 60.

William S. Reiley, to use of Samuel Richardson vs. A. G. Bunker and John Grierson, who were sued with S. H. Bunker, trading as Bunker Brothers & Co. An action for an alleged breach of a contract for the purchase of oil. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster.

The Orphans' Court argument list is still under consideration.

## THE STATE VOTE.

**The Full Official Returns of Pennsylvania for October and November.**

In the following table is given the complete official vote of the State at the two elections held this year:—

| COUNTIES. | Auditor Gen. —Oct— Hartranft, Rep. | Boyle, Dem. | President. —Nov— Grant, Rep. | Seym'r, Dem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 2832 | 3174 | 2917 | 3170 |
| Allegheny | 23880 | 14923 | 25487 | 14671 |
| Armstrong | 3087 | 3159 | 4082 | 3412 |
| Beaver | 3340 | 2675 | 3648 | 2824 |
| Bedford | 2625 | 3019 | 2987 | 2898 |
| Berks | 7413 | 13921 | 7917 | 13973 |
| Blair | 3841 | 3133 | 3988 | 3066 |
| Bradford | 7612 | 3803 | 7768 | 3958 |
| Bucks | 6081 | 7838 | 7085 | 7613 |
| Butler | 3723 | 3292 | 3833 | 3256 |
| Cambria | 2849 | 3587 | 2935 | 3558 |
| Cameron | 537 | 441 | 508 | 394 |
| Carbon | 2120 | 2772 | 2188 | 2745 |
| Centre | 3358 | 3765 | 3420 | 3616 |
| Chester | 8850 | 6058 | 9178 | 6490 |
| Clarion | 1908 | 2956 | 1998 | 2928 |
| Clearfield | 1895 | 3037 | 1974 | 3096 |
| Clinton | 1004 | 2765 | 2056 | 2582 |
| Columbia | 2977 | 4038 | 2116 | 4032 |
| Crawford | 7026 | 5390 | 7328 | 5455 |
| Cumberland | 2901 | 4433 | 4171 | 4594 |
| Dauphin | 5690 | 4535 | 6567 | 4397 |
| Delaware | 4016 | 2704 | 4196 | 2616 |
| Elk | 508 | 1054 | 568 | 1119 |
| Erie | 7702 | 4531 | 8007 | 4555 |
| Fayette | 3745 | 4770 | 3792 | 4608 |
| Forest | 352 | 348 | 355 | 294 |
| Franklin | 4321 | 4278 | 4451 | 4171 |
| Fulton | 782 | 1113 | 802 | 1107 |
| Greene | 1722 | 3374 | 1809 | 3303 |
| Huntingdon | 3473 | 2498 | 3417 | 2179 |
| Indiana | 4812 | 2301 | 4809 | 2223 |
| Jefferson | 2076 | 2094 | 2147 | 2068 |
| Juniata | 1467 | 1863 | 1473 | 1753 |
| Lancaster | 15313 | 8570 | 15792 | 8513 |
| Lawrence | 3691 | 1716 | 3789 | 1647 |
| Lebanon | 5267 | 2858 | 4345 | 2858 |
| Lehigh | 4783 | 6305 | 5004 | 6321 |
| Luzerne | 9992 | 13420 | 10723 | 14303 |
| Lycoming | 4089 | 5031 | 4713 | 4839 |
| McKean | 953 | 809 | 1028 | 730 |
| Mercer | 4793 | 4177 | 4979 | 4078 |
| Mifflin | 1858 | 1828 | 1846 | 1807 |
| Monroe | 745 | 2789 | 802 | 2915 |
| Montgomery | 7943 | 8905 | 8083 | 8803 |
| Montour | 1104 | 1683 | 1269 | 1697 |
| Northampton | 4452 | 7701 | 4791 | 7762 |
| Northumberland | 3696 | 4147 | 3835 | 4240 |
| Perry | 2570 | 2526 | 2664 | 2416 |
| Philadelphia | 66633 | 60898 | 69985 | 55178 |
| Pike | 358 | 1209 | 370 | 1313 |
| Potter | 1604 | 811 | 1703 | 693 |
| Schuylkill | 8192 | 9588 | 8707 | 9428 |
| Snyder | 1865 | 1343 | 1925 | 1318 |
| Somerset | 3195 | 1829 | 3251 | 1778 |
| Sullivan | 441 | 836 | 473 | 851 |
| Susquehanna | 4082 | 3377 | 4882 | 3592 |
| Tioga | 5410 | 2051 | 5549 | 1951 |
| Union | 2054 | 1340 | 2081 | 1277 |
| Venango | 4431 | 3761 | 4709 | 3774 |
| Warren | 2990 | 1882 | 3020 | 1757 |
| Washington | 4946 | 4948 | 5051 | 4857 |
| Wayne | 2698 | 3397 | 2909 | 3539 |
| Westmoreland | 5335 | 6569 | 5285 | 6389 |
| Wyoming | 1549 | 1765 | 1623 | 1766 |
| York | 6053 | 9006 | 6449 | 9094 |
| Totals | 331 416 321,739 | 321,739 | 342,280 313,382 | 313,382 |
| Majorities | 9,677 | | 28,898 | |

**The New York Money Market.**

*From the Tribune.*

"Money was 7 per cent. on call, with a good demand. Commercial paper sells at high rates. A prime lot at 30 days was done at 10 per cent. The rate is from 10@15 per cent. for best names. At the close money was offered at 6@7 per cent. in large sums. The Assistant Treasurer has expressed his willingness to exchange currency and pay out 3 per cent. certificates. Some of the banks who have received large amounts from the West will avail themselves of this opportunity to replace the amounts they were forced to send in during the panic.

"Sterling Exchange is dull and steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109½@109¾; London, sight, 109¾@110; Paris, long, 5.17½@5.16¼; Paris, short, 5.15@5.13¾; Antwerp 5.18¾@5.17½; Swiss, 5.18¾@5.17½; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 41@41⅛; Frankfort, 40⅞@41; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 71¾@72⅝."

*From the Herald,*

"There was an abundant supply of money again at seven per cent per annum on stock collaterals yesterday, but notwithstanding this there was no abatement of that disquiet which has been the most marked feature of business in Wall street during the past fortnight, and on the Stock Exchange a further considerable decline in prices took place, although early in the forenoon railway shares experienced a rally from the depression of last evening. New York Central was particularly yielding under heavy sales, influenced by a belief that the President of the company has sold out his stock with a view to taking it back at lower figures and the price was as low as 117½ at one time in the afternoon. Erie declined to 37¾; Rock Island to 101¾, and the remainder of the list receded in about the same proportion, including Reading, which is being sustained by a clique, apparently for the purpose of making a market to sell on, and the public should guard against it, as they ought to have done against Milwaukee and St. Paul, before it declined fifty per cent within a few days. The bull cliques inflated the prices of railway shares to such an extent that a corresponding reaction was inevitable, and the clique system is one of the great evils of the day in Wall street, for thereby stocks are run up to fictitiously high prices and the public are lured into buying by the artificial strength which is temporarily imparted to them. The banks continue to report that they are sending large amounts of currency to the South and Southwest to pay for cotton, and they are wholly unable to extend their loans either on stocks or otherwise. Fortunately the local mercantile demand for discounts is light, but the applications for accommodation from the Western banks are urgent. First-class commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent.

"No further Treasury stock-jobbing despatches have been received from Washington, and it is now regarded as certain that the Treasury will make no attempt to violate law and public sentiment by reissuing either three per cent. certificates or greenbacks; but the feeling of public indignation with which the recent course of Mr. McCulloch is regarded has by no means subsided. He is the head of the Treasury ring, and in that capacity is supposed to be making all he can before his term of office expires. Until lately he had hopes that he might be continued in his present position under General Grant, but this expectation no longer exists, and hence it is said that Mr. McCulloch's chief anxiety is to make $1,000,000 more or less, before he leaves the Department, which he has so long mismanaged. The Treasury letters and telegrams for some time past are therefore to be regarded as part of a stock-jobbing scheme for alternately churning the markets in Wall street up and down, and they have brought much scandal on the Government."

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
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C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfmj

# THIRD EDITION

## THE NORTH.

### General Grant En Route for West Point Religious Affairs in Canada.

### FROM NEW YORK.

**General Grant.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—General Grant and family are at the Metropolitan Hotel. He goes to West Point to-morrow and returns on Monday to spend a week.

**Railroad Collision.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—About 12 o'clock last night the cattle train of the Buffalo and Erie Railway, going to the cattle yards, collided with the passenger train of the New York and Erie Railway coming into the city, about a mile from the depot. The tracks cross each other almost at right angles at the point of the collision. The locomotive of the Buffalo and Erie train passed entirely through the baggage-car of the New York and Erie train, carrying the locomotive and cars entirely off the track. Robert Desker, baggage-master of the New York and Erie road, had his leg broken, and a large number of cattle and hogs were killed, or so mutilated as to necessitate their killing. Had the collision occurred a second later there would have been a fearful loss of life.

**The Canadian Episcopal Synod.**

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—The Episcopal Synod assembled here for the purpose of electing a Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada have come to a dead lock with the House of Bishops. The latter persist in sending names of gentlemen to the Synod to be balloted for who are not acceptable, and withholding names that are acceptable. The Bishops, rather than name the only man whom the Synod will accept, sent down a message last night adjourning further proceedings until May next. This attempted evasion of the question raised a storm of indignation, and the Synod will hold another meeting to-day to decide whether they shall not repudiate the authority of the Bishops altogether, and elect Doctor Balch, an American clergyman, and send him to England to be consecrated.

**New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 115¾ | Toledo & Wab. | 58½ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 36 | Mil. & St. P. com. | 67 |
| Phil. and Rea. R. | 95¼ | Adam Express Co | 46½ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 81⅝ | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 27¾ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 81½ | U. S. Express | 44 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 81⅝ | Tenn. 6s, new | 68¾ |
| Chic. and N. W. prf. | 82½ | Gold | 133¼ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 101¾ | Market unsettled. | |
| Pitts. F. W. and Chi. | 105½ | | |

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
*For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.*
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
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Sold in the original style of bottles, labels, pamphlets, and wrappers employed by Mr. Simes. Wholesale and retail only by

GUSTAVUS KRAUSE, Apothecary,
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*No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,*
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS, AND SELL LOW PRICES.
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STORE SHADES made, and lettered 9 29 mths2m

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BAILEY & CO.,
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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
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DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 12 mw

# FOURTH EDITION

## THE WEST.

### Advices from the Plains—Progress of the U. P. R. R.

### FROM OMAHA.

**Affairs in the West.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—The steamer Only Chance returned from Grand River yesterday, after discharging Government freight at Sioux City and Fort Randall. She reports the Indians quiet. A large quantity of freight is still waiting for transportation over the Union Pacific Railroad, which for some time has been taxed to its fullest capacity in forwarding construction material.

**An Excursion to Salt Lake.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHEYENNE, Nov. 13.—A party of Express and telegraph officials from Chicago, Detroit, and Cleveland, including Mayor Rice, General Fager, and Charles Fargo, arrived here yesterday evening. They intended going to Salt Lake City, but will probably return from the end of the track.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Nov. 13—A. M.—Consols for money 94¼; for account, 94⅜@94½; United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Railway stocks easier. Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 96¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 13—A. M.—United States 5-20s closed last night at 78⅜.

PARIS, Nov. 13—A. M.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 18,000,000f. since last week. The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 77c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—A. M.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged. The estimated sales for to-day are 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 64,000 bales; exports 15,000 bales; for speculation, 8000 bales. The stock in port is 405,000 bales, including 44,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs are dull. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 13—A. M.—Produce unchanged.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 13.—Steamer Helvetia, from New York, has arrived.

**Latest Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet; sales of 450 bales at 24¼. Flour easier, and declined 5@10c.; sales of 9500 barrels superfine at $5 75@6 75; extra, $6 35@6 65; choice, $6 70@7 50; fancy, $6 9.@9 75; California, $6 7@10 25. Wheat dull and declining; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at $1 35. Corn dull, and market favors buyers; sales of 38 000 bushels at $1 14½@1 16½. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bushels at 72½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull, and quotations are nominal; new mess, $28 75@29; prime, $21 00@24. Lard dull; steam, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 13**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 City 6s, New | 102½ | 100 sh Reading | 48⅜ |
| $100 Pa 6s, 2 series | 106¾ | 50 do | 48⅜ |
| $1000 Pa R 1 m 6s | 100½ | 100 do | 48⅜ |
| $1000 Leh 6s gold L.c. | 98 | 100 do | b10. 48¾ |
| 3 sh C & Am. | 125½ | 100 do | b30. 48¾ |
| 20 sh Leh V R | 55 | 100 do | c. 48⅝ |
| 15 do | 55 | 100 do | b10. 48¾ |
| 47 sh Penna R | 53½ | 500 do | 48 |
| 44 do | b. 53¾ | 200 do | b. b10. 48¾ |
| 13 do | b. 53¾ | 200 do | b. b10. 48 2-16 |
| 6 sh 2d & 3d | 80 | 100 do | c. 48 3-16 |
| 300 sh Ocean Oil | b. ½ | 100 do | 48½ |
| 200 sh St Nich Coal | 1½ | 200 do | b. 2d. 49½ |
| 100 sh Read R | b30. 48¾ | 100 do | 2d. 48¾ |
| 100 do | 48 2-16 | 100 do | 2d. 48¾ |
| 100 do. Tuesday | 48¾ | 100 do | 2d. 48¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Pa R 1 m 6s | 100¾ | 100 sh Read R | b30. 48¾ |
| $1000 All Co 6s | 92 | 100 do | b. 30. 48¾ |
| $1000 Leh 6s gold L.s. | 93 | 100 do | b30. 48⅝ |
| 8 sh Leh V R | 55 | 100 do | 48 3-16 |
| 87 sh Penna R | b. 53½ | 100 do | 48¾ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav. b5 | 28 | 100 do | 48¾ |
| 100 do | b5 | 100 do | 48¾ |
| 200 sh Feed Dam | ⅛ | 200 do | b10. 48¾ |
| 25 sh Conw'th Bk | 67 | 100 do | b15. 48¾ |

## CURTAINS.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
*FURNITURE COVERINGS,*
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,
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No. 37 South SECOND St.,
9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

## THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ₩ ct. ₩ lb.
Pot, 1st at 100 lbs 8 25 @—
Pearl, 1st sort 10 50@— —
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c. ₩ lb.
Sperm, ₩ lb.—45 @—50
Do, pt. L P s & Co—58 @—
Do Do J'd & W—60 @—
Adam'ne (Dec.—51 @—24
Adam's State— @—
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.
Liv. Orr'ston— @—
Sidney— @—
Pictou— @—
Anth. $2,000 lb. 7 00 a 8 00
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c. ₩ lb.
Maracaibo, guilded 23 a30
Guayaq'l " " 9½a10¾
Para, " " a—
St. Dom'o " " a—
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c ₩ lb
Java, wh'e, ₩ bg'd 21 a23
Jamaica— 14½a—
Laguayra— 16½a16¾
Maracaibo— 14½a17½
St. Dom. cash— 14 a14½
COPPER—(KUPFER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar, 2½c. and Sheathing, sc ₩ lb.
Am'can Ingot—22½a23
Sheath'g, new (suits) ₩ lb.—38 a—
Sheath'g old.— 20 a—21
Sheath'g yel.— 26 a—
Pig, Chile— a—
Bolts— 33 a—
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol .2 15 a 2 20
Aloes, ₩ lb.— 21 a—
Aloes Soc'trine—75 a—85
Alum— 3½a— 3¾
Am'ty'reg, gld —14½a 15
Argols ref. gld—22 a—25
Arsenic, pow'r, g 2¾a—
Assafetida—25 a 40
Balsam Capivi—55 a—
Balsam Tolu—1 25 a—
Balsam Peru— a 3 50
Berries, Pers. g l 27 a—31
Berries, Turk.— a—
Bi-carb. Soda, gd— a—4
Borax, refined—36½a—37
Brimstone, roll— a—6
Brims one, dor— 5½a—6¼
Brim'e, ₩ tn. $76 00 a $76 00
Camph'r ₩ lb. pkd, g—a—
Camphor, ref.—1 12½a—
Cantharides— a1 65
Car. Ammonia—17½a—18
Cardamons. 2 25 a 4 00
Castor Oil— a—35
Chamomile Fl.—15 a—80
Chlorate Potash, gold— 34 a—35
Cochineal, Hon gd 79 a—85
Coch. Mex. gold — a—70
Copperas, Am. — a— 2
Cream Ta. g d...29 a—29½
Cubebs, E. I.— a—30
Cutch, gold— a—8¼
Epsom Salts— 3½a— 4
Gamboge —1 75 a2 00
Gum Arabic, sorts— 37 a—38
Gum Arabic, pkd— 45 a—75
Gum Benzoin— 80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.— a—
Gum Myrrh, Ty— 55 a—
Gum Trag., sl— 35 a— 40
Gum Trag., g. gd 60 a 1 00
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr., gold 3 65 a3 85
Ipecacuanha, Br— 3 00 a3 75
Jalap in bd gld—85 a 90
Lac Dye gold—30 a—45
Licorice Paste—24 a—31
Madder, Dutch gold— —13½a— 13½
Madder, French gold— 15a—
Manna, small flake— 95a—
Manna, large flake— 1 70a 1 75
Nutgalls, bl.—35 a—
Alep— a—
Oil Berg't— 6 87½a 8 50
Oil Cassia— a 3 50
Oil Lemon— 4 00 a 4 50
Oil Peppermint— a 4 75
Oil Orange— a—
Opium, Ty. g'd 8 37½a 8 50
Ox. Acid ₩ lb— 34 a—
Phosphorus— a—92
Prus. Potash— 28 a— 40
Quicksilver— 76 a— 77
Rhubarb, Chi— 2 25 a 3 25
Saleratus, c'h— 20 a—
S. Am'lac. g'd— 8½a— 8¾
S. Soda, gold.— 1 77½a 1 80
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold— 25 a— 30
Sarsa'lla, Mex. in bd gold— a— 14
Senna, E. I.— 20 a—
Senna, Alex.— 25 a— 28
Shellac— 41 a— 51
Soda Ash— 3½ a— 4
c. gold— 2 87½a 2 62½
S. Lead, W. gd— a—25
Sulph. Quin.— a 2 35
Tar, Acid, g.— 48½a—
Verdigris, g.— a— 51
Vitriol Blue.— 9½a— 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30c
Prime West'n— 85 a— 90
Tennessee— 84 a— 88
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, ₩ bbl. Herring, $1 ₩ salmon $8; Other pickled, $1 50 ₩ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.
Dry Cod new 7 37½a 7 50
Pickl'd Scale 4 50 a 4 62½
Pickled Cod— 5 25 a 5 50
Mack'rel No. 1— a—
Mackerel No. 1, small— 17 50 a18 00
Mack. new No. 2 M 14 00 a14 50
Mack. No. 3 M 11 50 a—
Salm'n Pic. N. 2 26 00 a26 50
Sal. Pic. ₩ bbl— a—
Shad. Ct. No. 1, ₩ bbl. bbl— a—
Herg Pick'd— a—
Herg's'd'b'x— 45 a— 48
Herring, No. 1— 28 a— 30
FLAX—DUTY: $15 ₩ ton.
North Riv. ₩ lb— 16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY: 20 ₩ cent.
Sour— $6 00 a 7 25
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich... 7 40 a10 40
Ohio— 7 60 a 8 50
Shipping, 7 60 a 8 00
Ohio ex. bds. 8 25 a10 00
Genesee do. 8 20 a11 00
Canada sup.— a—
Canada extra— a—
Brandywine— a—
Georgetown— a—
Califor'a & Oregon— 7 00 a12 50
Alexandria— a—
Balt. How'dst 8 10 a13 50
Rye Flour— 5 00 a 5 00
Corn Meal— 5 25 a 6 30
do. Brandy'e 6 40 a—
do. Punch— a 9 50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.; Almonds, 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 5c. Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ₩ cent.
Rais. Sh. Black 7 75a 8 00
Rais. Loch'ry 4 10 a 4 12½
Currants, Zante ₩ lb—11½a—12½
Citron— a—29½
Almonds Sicily soft shell.—13½a—14½
Alm's shell d.—45 a—50
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins. 10 ₩ cent ad val.:
Beaver ₩ pce.
" North'n 1 50 a 4 00
" Southern 1 00 a 3 00
" Western. 1 00 a 3 00
Otter No't'h pce 3 00 a 7 00
" Western. 3 00 a 5 00
Red Fox S'th—75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th—10 a—
" West.com—10 a—40
" North— 50 a 1 00
Mink North'n 3 00 a 8 00
" Western. 3 00 a 7 00
Marten, N'th 5 00 a20 00
Goat, Curacoa—20 a—35
" Mex. ₩ lb— a—
Deer, Sisal ₩ lb—'— a—45
" S. Juan— a—41
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
Wheat, w'g ₩ bu 2 50 a 2 75
" Cala. 2 40 a 2 45
" Ohio— 2 40 a 2 55
" Mich. w. 2 25 a 2 70
Chicago, No. 1 1 65 a 1 67
do. No. 2 1 53 a 1 56
do. No. 3 1 43 a 1 48
Milw'k, No. 1 1 60 a 1 67
do. No. 2 1 53 a 1 57
do. No. 3— a—
Rye State— 1 45 a 1 48
Corn, So. w.y. 1 22 a 1 23
" yellow— a—
" mixed 1 13 a 1 14
" Western
Barley— 2 00 a 2 25
Barley, malt, 2 30 a 2 40
Oats, State— a—70½
" Ohio— a—71
" Jersey— a—
Peas, blue ₩ bu— a—
GUNPOWDER—DUTY: 4 cents ₩ lb, and 20 ₩ ct. ad val.
Blasting— $25 lb— a 4 00
Shipping— a 4 50
Rifle— 6 50 a—
BAY—
N R in bls $100 lb—60 a—75
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $40; Manilla $25; Jute $15; Italian, $40; Sun and Sisal, $15 ₩ ton.
Bassiac fi'n gold a 360 00
Sisal, gold —11¾a—12
Manilla, ₩